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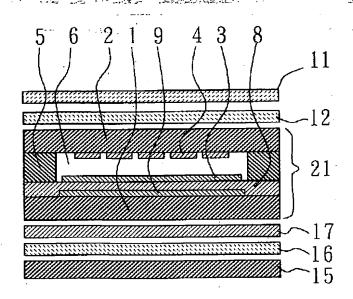
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(54) 【発明の名称】 液晶表示装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 偏光板を1枚しか設けない単偏光板方式の液晶表示装置において、外光による反射表示と、バックライト照明による透過表示が可能で、かつ、反射表示と透過表示の両方で高コントラストが得られる液晶表示装置を提供することである。

【解決手段】 第1の偏光板11と、ねじれ位相差板12と、半透過反射層9を内在した液晶素子21と、第1の位相差板17と第2の偏光板16とバックライト15とを有し、ねじれ位相差板12のツイスト角Tcは、Tc/Tsが0.7 \sim 0.8の範囲で、ねじれ位相差板12の Δ nd値RcはRs-Rcが0.1 \sim 0.15 μ mの範囲で、ねじれ位相差板12の配置角 α が80 \sim 100°の範囲で、第1の偏光板11の配置角 β が60 \sim 75°の範囲である液晶表示装置を提供する。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 反射層と第1の電極を有する第1の基板と第2の電極を有する第2の基板と前記1対の基板の間にツイスト角が180°~260°にツイスト配向しているネマチック液晶を狭持してなる液晶素子と、前記第2の基板の外側に設けるねじれ位相差板と、ねじれ位相差板の外側に設ける第1の偏光板とを備え、前記ねじれ位相差板のツイスト方向は、前記液晶素子と逆ねじれ構造であり、

前記液晶素子の上液晶分子配向方向と前記ねじれ位相差 10 板の下分子配向方向とのなす角度αが80°~100°であり、

前記第1の偏光板の透過軸と前記ねじれ位相差板の上分子配向方向との成す角度 β が 60° ~ 75° であり、前記ねじれ位相差板のツイスト角Tcは、前記液晶素子のツイスト角Tsの0. 7倍~0. 8倍であり、前記ねじれ位相差板の複屈折量を示す Δ nd値Rcは前記液晶素子の Δ nd値Rsより0. 1 μ m~0. 15 μ m小さいことを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項2】 半透過反射層と第1の電極を有する第1 の基板と第2の電極を有する第2の基板と前記1対の基板の間にツイスト角が180°~260°にツイスト配向しているネマチック液晶を狭持してなる液晶素子と、前記第2の基板の外側に設けるねじれ位相差板と、ねじれ位相差板の外側に設ける第1の偏光板と、前記第1の基板の外側に設ける第1の位相差板と、第1の位相差板の外側に設ける第2の偏光板と、第2の偏光板の外側に設けるバックライトとを備え、前記ねじれ位相差板のツイスト方向は前記液晶素子と逆ねじれ構造であり、

前記液晶素子の上液晶分子配向方向と前記ねじれ位相差板の下分子配向方向とのなす角度 α が80°~100°であり、

前記第1の偏光板の透過軸と前記ねじれ位相差板の上分子配向方向とのなす角度 β が $60^\circ \sim 75^\circ$ であり、前記ねじれ位相差板のツイスト角Tcは、液晶素子のツイスト角Tsの0.76~0.86であり、

前記ねじれ位相差板の複屈折量を示す Δ n d 値 R c は液晶素子の Δ n d 値 R s より 0. 1μ m \sim 0. 15μ m 小さいことを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項3】 半透過反射層と第1の電極を有する第1 の基板と第2の電極を有する第2の基板と前記1対の基板の間にツイスト角が180°~260°にツイスト配向しているネマチック液晶を狭持してなる液晶素子と、前記第2の基板の外側に設けるねじれ位相差板と、ねじれ位相差板の外側に設ける第1の偏光板と、前記第1の基板の外側に設ける第1の位相差板と、第1の位相差板の外側に設ける第2の値相差板と、第2の位相差板の外側に設ける第2の偏光板と、第2の偏光板の外側に設ける第2の偏光板と、第2の偏光板の外側に設けるバックライトとを備え、

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前記第1の位相差板の遅相軸と前記第2の位相差板の遅 相軸は概ね60°に交差しており、

第1の位相差板の位相差値は概ね1/4波長で、第2の 位相差板の位相差値が概ね1/2波長であり、

前記ねじれ位相差板のツイスト方向は前記液晶素子と逆ねじれ構造であり、

前記液晶素子の上液晶分子配向方向と前記ねじれ位相差板の下分子配向方向とのなす角度αが80°~100°であり、

前記第1の偏光板の透過軸と前記ねじれ位相差板の上分子配向方向とのなす角度 β が60° \sim 75° であり、前記ねじれ位相差板のツイスト角Tcは、前記液晶素子のツイスト角Tsの0.7倍 \sim 0.8倍であり、前記ねじれ位相差板の複屈折量を示す Δ nd値Rcは前記液晶素子の Δ nd値Rsより0. 1μ m \sim 0. 15μ m \rightarrow 5 いことを特徴とする液晶表示装置。

【請求項4】 前記液晶素子のΔnd値Rsが、 0.75μm~0.9μmである請求項1、請求項2、 または請求項3に記載の液晶表示装置。

【請求項5】 前記第1の基板と前記第2の基板のどちらか1方の基板に複数色のカラーフィルタを設ける請求項1、請求項2、または請求項3に記載の液晶表示装置。

【請求項6】 請求項1、請求項2または請求項3に記載の液晶表示装置において、

前記第2の基板の外側に、散乱層を設けることを特徴と する液晶表示装置。

【請求項7】 前記半透過反射層として、

厚さ $0.03 \mu m \sim 0.01 \mu m$ の金属薄膜を用いる請求項2、または請求項3に記載の液晶表示装置。

【請求項8】 前記半透過反射層として、 画素毎に開口部を設けた金属薄膜を用いる請求項2、ま たは請求項3に記載の液晶表示装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は液晶表示装置の構成に関し、とくに液晶表示素子内部の反射板と1枚の偏光板で構成し、明るい白黒表示やカラー表示を実現する単偏光板方式の反射型液晶表示装置に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、反射型液晶表示装置は、1対の偏光板と、一方の偏光板の外側に配置した反射層の間に、TN(ツイステッドネマティック)液晶素子や、STN(スーパーツイステッドネマチック)液晶素子を設けた反射型液晶表示装置が主に用いられている。しかしながら、この方式では明るさが低く、さらに、反射層がガラス基板の外側にあるので、表示に影が生じるという問題がある。

【0003】上記の対策として、偏光板1枚で表示が可 60 能な単偏光板方式の反射型液晶表示装置が提案されてい

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る。偏光板が1枚であるために、従来の偏光板を2枚用いる反射型液晶表示装置より、明るさを改善することができる。

【0004】また、単偏光板方式液晶表示装置では、反射層を液晶表示素子内部に形なすることで、表示の影の問題も解決することが可能である。

【0005】この単偏光板方式液晶表示装置は、1枚の 偏光板と、1枚の位相差板と、反射層を内在した液晶素 子とから構成され、たとえば特開平4-97121号公 報に開示されている。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、前述した位相 差板を1枚用いた単偏光板方式液晶表示装置では、特定 の波長に対してのみ低い反射率が実現され、すべての波 長にわたり低い反射率を実現することはできない。

【0007】そこで、良好な黒表示を得るために、位相 差板を2枚用いた単偏光板方式液晶表示装置も開発され ているが、まだ、充分なコントラストは得られていな い。

【0008】また、位相差板の代わりに、液晶層のねじれ方向と逆方向にねじれた構造を持つ補償層を用いた単偏光板方式液晶表示装置も開発されており、たとえば特開平8-76111号公報に開示されている。

【0009】しかしながら、この公報においては、まず 電圧無印可時の表示が白で、電圧印加時の表示が黒とな る、いわゆるノーマリー白表示であるので、電圧を印加 した状態での補償が難しく、良好な黒が得られず、さら に画素間から光が漏れるために、高いコントラストは得 られない。これは後のではないでは、これに

【0010】またさらに、この公報においては、液晶素子に対するねじれ位相差板のツイスト角、Δnd、配置角についての詳細な記載が無いため、最適な反射型液晶表示装置としての構成を得ることができない。

【0011】また、さきの従来技術の単偏光板方式液晶表示装置において、反射層は光を透過しないので、バックライトを設けることができず、外光が弱い場所や夜間には表示を見ることができなかった。

【0012】そこで、反射層として薄膜アルミニウムを蒸着したハーフミラーを用いたり、反射層に画素毎の開口部を設け、外光が弱い場所や夜間にはバックライトの光で表示を行う半透過反射型の液晶表示装置が開発されている。

【0013】しかし、単偏光板方式液晶表示装置の場合、外光を用いる反射表示時は、偏光板が1枚しかなく、入射光は液晶素子を往復した状態で良好な黒白表示が可能な様に液晶素子や位相差板等の光学素子を設計する必要がある。

【0014】一方、バックライトを用いた透過表示時は、液晶素子を1回しか透過せず、この状態で良好な黒白表示が得られる様に液晶素子や光学素子を設計する必

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要があり、反射表示と透過表示ともに高コントラストを 得ることは難しかしい。

【0015】反射層に画素毎の開口部を設けた液晶表示装置としては、たとえば特開平10-282488号公報に開示されているが、この公報には、液晶素子や光学素子の条件に関する記述は一切なく、反射表示時と透過表示時でいかにして良好なコントラスト表示を両立させるかは記載されていない。

【0016】〔発明の目的〕本発明の第1の目的は、前記従来技術の課題を解決し、外光による反射表示において、液晶素子に対するねじれ位相差板のツイスト角、Δnd、配置角を最適化し、さらにねじれ位相差板に対する偏光板の配置角を最適化し、さらに液晶素子のΔnd値の範囲を限定することにより、ノーマリー黒モードで、低い反射率の黒を得ることで、高コントラストで、かつ、明るい反射型の液晶表示装置を提供することである。

【0017】また、本発明の第2の目的は、外光による 反射表示と、バックライト照明による透過表示が可能 で、かつ、反射表示と透過表示の両方で高コントラスト が得られる単偏光板方式の半透過反射型の液晶表示装置 を提供することである。

[0018]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため に、本発明の液晶表示装置は、反射層と第1の電極を有 する第1の基板と第2の電極を有する第2の基板と前記 1対の基板の間にツイスト角が180~260°にツイ スト配向しているネマチック液晶を狭持してなる液晶素 子と、前記第2の基板の外側に設けるねじれ位相差板 と、ねじれ位相差板の外側に設ける第1の偏光板とを備 え、前記ねじれ位相差板のツイスト方向は前記液晶素子 と逆ねじれ構造であり、前記液晶素子の上液晶分子配向 方向と前記ねじれ位相差板の下分子配向方向とのなす角 度αが80~100°であり、前記第1の偏光板の透過 軸と前記ねじれ位相差板の上分子配向方向とのなす角度 βが60~75°であり、前記ねじれ位相差板のツイス ト角 T c は前記液晶素子のツイスト角 T s の 0. 7~ 0. 8倍であり、前記ねじれ位相差板の複屈折量を示す Δnd値Rcは前記液晶素子のΔnd値Rsより0.1 ~0. 15 µ m小さいことを特徴とする。

【0019】また、本発明の液晶表示装置は、半透過反射層と第1の電極を有する第1の基板と第2の電極を有する第2の基板と前記1対の基板の間にツイスト角が180~260°にツイスト配向しているネマチック液晶を狭持してなる液晶素子と、前記第2の基板の外側に設けるねじれ位相差板と、ねじれ位相差板の外側に設ける第1の偏光板と、前記第1の基板の外側に設ける第1の位相差板と、第1の位相差板の外側に設ける第2の偏光板と、第2の偏光板の外側に設けるバックライトとを備え、前記ねじれ位相差板のツイスト方向は前記液晶素子

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と逆ねじれ構造であり、前記液晶素子の上液晶分子配向方向と前記ねじれ位相差板の下分子配向方向とのなす角度 α が $80\sim100^\circ$ であり、前記第 1 の偏光板の透過軸と前記ねじれ位相差板の上分子配向方向とのなす角度 β が $60\sim75^\circ$ であり、前記ねじれ位相差板のツイスト角Tcは液晶素子のツイスト角Tsの0.7~0.8 倍であり、前記ねじれ位相差板の複屈折量を示す Δ n d 値R c は液晶素子の Δ n d 値R s より 0.1~0.15 μ m小さいことを特徴とする。

【0020】また、本発明の液晶表示装置は、半透過反 射層と第1の電極を有する第1の基板と第2の電極を有 する第2の基板と前記1対の基板の間にツイスト角が1 80~260° にツイスト配向しているネマチック液晶 を狭持してなる液晶素子と、前記第2の基板の外側に設 けるねじれ位相差板と、ねじれ位相差板の外側に設ける 第1の偏光板と、前記第1の基板の外側に設ける第1の 位相差板と、第1の位相差板の外側に設ける第2の位相 差板と、第2の位相差板の外側に設ける第2の偏光板 と、第2の偏光板の外側に設けるバックライトとを備 え、前記第1の位相差板の遅相軸と前記第2の位相差板 の遅相軸は概ね60°に交差しており、第1の位相差板 の位相差値は概ね1/4波長で、第2の位相差板の位相 差値が概ね1/2波長であり、前記ねじれ位相差板のツ イスト方向は前記液晶素子と逆ねじれ構造であり、前記 液晶素子の上液晶分子配向方向と前記ねじれ位相差板の 下分子配向方向とのなす角度αが80~100°であ り、前記第1の偏光板の透過軸と前記ねじれ位相差板の 上分子配向方向とのなす角度βが $60\sim75$ °であり、 前記ねじれ位相差板のツイスト角 T.c は前記液晶素子の... ツイスト角Tsの0.7~0.8倍であり、前記ねじれ 位相差板の複屈折量を示す And値Rcは前記液晶素子・ の $\Delta n d$ 値Rsより0.1~0.15 μ m小さいことを 特徴とする。

【0021】また、本発明の液晶表示装置では、前記液晶素子の Δ nd値Rsが $0.75\sim0.9$ μ mであることを特徴とする。

【0022】 [作用] 本発明の液晶表示装置は、単偏光板方式の液晶表示装置の光学素子として、ねじれ位相差板 1 枚を用いている。ねじれ位相差板のツイスト方向は、液晶素子のツイスト方向と逆にすることによって、液晶素子で発生する複屈折性をねじれ位相差板により減算している。ねじれ位相差板のツイスト角を液晶表示装置のツイスト角より小さくし、そして、ねじれ位相差板の複屈折量を示す Δ n d を液晶素子の Δ n d Δ り小さくすることで、液晶素子とねじれ位相差板で発生する実質的な位相差値を Δ 1/4 波長としている。

【0023】さらに、液晶素子とねじれ位相差板で発生、する位相差値Fを、すべての波長で1/4波長とするために、液晶素子のツイスト角に対するねじれ位相差板のツイスト角を特定し、液晶素子の Δ ndに対するねじれ

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位相差板の Δ ndを特定し、液晶素子に対するねじれ位相差板の配置角を特定し、ねじれ位相差板に対する偏光板の配置角度を特定し、液晶素子の Δ nd値の範囲を特定する。

【0024】その結果、液晶素子とねじれ位相差板で発生する位相差値Fを波長 λ で除した F/λ 値を、ほぼすべての波長において1/4の一定にすることが可能となる。

【0025】反射板の上に、このようにすべての波長で F/λ値が1/4で一定である、いわゆる広帯域1/4 波長板を配置し、その上に偏光板を設ける。偏光板の透過軸が広帯域1/4波長板の遅相軸に対して45°になるように配置すると、入射した直線偏光はすべての波長で円偏光となり、反射板で反射し、再度、広帯域1/4 波長板を透過すると、すべての波長が偏光方向の90°回転した直線偏光となり、偏光板に吸収され、完全な黒を得ることができる。

【0026】つまり、反射表示においては、ねじれ位相 差板のツイスト角、 Δ nd値、配置角、偏光板の配置角 を最適化し、液晶素子の Δ nd値の範囲を特定すること によって、可視光領域のすべての波長での反射率を低くでき、良好な黒を得ることができ、高コントラストの表示が可能である。

【0027】一方、透過表示においては、バックライトから出た光は、液晶素子の裏面に設けた偏光板と位相差値が1/4波長の位相差板とを透過し、さらに半透過反射層を透過して液晶素子に入射する。液晶素子の複屈折性と、ねじれ位相差板で発生する位相差は、1/4波長相当になっているので、液晶素子の複屈折性とを減算するように液晶素子の裏面に設けた位相差板を配置すると、バックライトから出た光は、そのままの状態で視認側の偏光板に到達する。したがって、バックライト側の偏光板の透過軸と視認側の偏光板の透過軸とが直交に配置してあると、良好な黒表示が得られる。

【0028】そして、液晶素子に電圧を印加した状態では、液晶素子の複屈折性が変化し、反射表示および透過表示ともに良好な白表示を得ることが可能となり、反射表示と透過表示の両方で高コントラストが得られる単偏光板方式の液晶表示装置を提供することができる。

[0029]

【発明の実施の形態】以下図面を用いて本発明を実施するための最良な形態における液晶表示装置の構成を説明する。

【0030】[第1の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の構成:図1、図2、図3]まずはじめに、本発明の第1の実施形態における液晶表示装置の構成を、図面を用いて説明する。図1は本発明の第1の実施形態における液晶表示装置の構成要素を説明するための断面図で、図2は画素部を拡大した平面図で、図3は構成要素の配置関係示す平面図である。以下、図1~図3を用いて、本

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発明の液晶表示装置の構成を説明する。

【0031】本発明の液晶表示装置は、図1に示すように、液晶素子20と、液晶素子20の上側に設けたねじれ位相差板12と、第1の偏光板11により構成する。

【0032】第1の偏光板11とねじれ位相差板12 は、アクリル系粘着剤で一体化してあり、液晶素子20 とも、アクリル系粘着剤で貼り付けてある。

【0033】液晶素子20は、アルミニウムからなる厚さ 0.1μ mの反射層 7とアクリル系材料からなる厚さ 2μ mの保護膜 8と透明電極材料である酸化インジウムスズ(以下、ITOと記載する)からなる第1の電極3が形成されている厚さ0.5mmのガラス板からなる第1の基板1と、ITOからなる第2の電極4が形成されている厚さ0.5mmのガラス板からなる第2の基板2と、第1の基板1と第2の基板2を張り合わせるシール材5と、第1の基板1と第2の基板2に狭持されている左回り240°ツイスト配向しているネマチック液晶6とから形成している。

【0034】ITOからなる第1の電極3と第2の電極4の透過率は、明るさの点で重要である。ITOのシート抵抗値が低いほど、膜厚が厚くなり、透過率が低くなる。本発明の実施の形態では、第2の電極4に、データ信号を印加したので、クロストークの影響が少なく、シート抵抗値が100オームで、厚さ0.05μmのITOを用い、平均透過率は、約92%である。

【0035】第1の電極3には、走査信号を印加しているので、クロストークを低下するためにシート抵抗値1 0オームで厚さ0.3μmのITOを用い、平均透過率は、約8.9%と低いが、本発明の実施の形態のように、少なくとも1方の基板に、透過率が90%以上の透明電極を用いることで、明るさを改善できる。図2に示したように、第1の電極3と第2の電極4との交差した部分が画素となる。

【0036】反射層7は、アルミニウム薄膜をスパッタ法で形成し、さらに表面を保護するために厚さ0.03 μ mの酸化シリコン(SiO_2)をスパッタ法で表面に形成し、図2に示したように画素周辺に長方形の形状に形成した。さらに、反射層7の表面に凹凸をつけ、散乱性を与えると、視野角特性が改善し、より好ましい。

【0037】ねじれ位相差板12は、ねじれ構造を持つ液晶性高分子ポリマーを、トリアセチルセルロース(TAC)フィルムやポリエチレンテレフタレート(PET)フィルムに配向処理してから塗布し、150°C程度の高温で、液晶状態にして、ツイスト角を調整後、室温まで急冷して、そのねじれ状態を固定化したフィルムである。

【0038】あるいは、別に用意した配向処理を施したフィルムに、ねじれ状態を固定後、TACフィルムに液晶性高分子ポリマーを転写して形成したフィルムであり、ツイスト角Tc=180°の右回りのねじれ位相差 50

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板12を用いる。

【0039】第1の偏光板11は、なるべく明るく、かつ、偏光度が高いことが好ましく、本発明の実施の形態では、透過率45%で偏光度99.9%の材料を使用した。第1の偏光板11の表面に、屈折率の異なる無機薄膜を、真空蒸着法やスパッタ法で数層コートした反射率が0.5%程度の無反射層を設けることで、第1の偏光板11の表面反射が低下することで透過率が改善し、明るくなり、また、黒レベルが低下することでコントラストも改善し、さらに好ましい。

【0040】しかし、無機薄膜は高価であるので、最近は、1層~2層の有機材料をコートした塗布タイプの無反射膜が開発されており、反射率は1%前後と多少高いが、低価格であり、これらの無反射膜でも、無反射層として使用可能である。

【0041】つぎに、それぞれの構成部材の配置関係を図3を用いて説明する。第1の電極3と第2の電極4の表面には配向膜(図示せず)が形成され、図3(a)に示すように、第1の基板1は、水平軸Hに対して、右上がり30°方向にラビング処理することで、下液晶分子配向方向6aは+30°となり、第2の基板2は右下がり30°方向にラビング処理することで上液晶分子配向方向6bは-30°となる。粘度20cpのネマチック液晶には、カイラル材と呼ぶ旋回性物質を添加し、ねじれピッチPを11 μ mに調整し、左回りでツイスト角Ts=240°ツイストのSTNモードの液晶素子20を形成する。

【0042】使用するネマチック液晶6の複屈折の差Δnは0: 1.5 で、第1の基板1と第2の基板2のすきまであるセルギャップdは5.4μmとする。したがってネマチック液晶6の複屈折の差Δnとセルギャップdとの積で表す液晶素子20の複屈折性を示すΔnd値Rs=0.81μmとなる。

【0044】 [第1の実施の形態の効果:図11、図12、図13、図14、図15] つぎに、本発明の実施の 形態の液晶表示装置の効果について図面を用いて説明する

【0045】図15は、本発明の実施の形態の液晶表示 装置において、構成要素の配置関係示す平面図である。 6 a は液晶素子20の下液晶分子配向方向を示し、6 b は液晶素子20の上液晶分子配向方向を示し、6 b から

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6 a へ向かう角度が液晶素子 2 0 のツイスト角T s である。12 a はねじれ位相差板12の下分子配向方向を示し、12 b はねじれ位相差板12の上分子配向方向を示し、12 b から12 a へ向かう角度がねじれ位相差板12のツイスト角T c である。液晶素子 2 0 の上液晶分子配向6 b にたいして、ねじれ位相差板12の下分子配向方向12 a が反時計回り方向になす角度が、ねじれ位相差板12の上分子配向方向12 b に対し第1の偏光板11の透過軸11 a が反時計回り方向になす角度が、第1の偏光板11の配置角βを示す。

【0046】図11は、本発明の第1の実施の形態の液晶表示装置において、ねじれ位相差板のツイスト角T c を変化させた場合のコントラストの変化を図示したグラフであり、曲線31は液晶素子20の Δ n d α n d

【0047】図11の横軸は、ねじれ位相差板のツイスト角Tcを、液晶素子のツイスト角Tsで除した値で、縦軸は液晶表示装置を200分割で駆動した際に、反射状態で測定したコントラストである。

【0048】曲線31に示すように、Ts=240°の場合、Tc/Tsが0.7~0.8の範囲で高いコントラストが得られ、とくに、Tc/Ts=0.75(Tc=1.8.0°.) 近傍で最も高くなった。

【0049】 つぎに、図12は、本発明の実施の形態の液晶表示装置において、ねじれ位相差板の Δ nd値Rcを変化させた場合のコントラストの変化を図示したグラフであり、曲線33は液晶素子20の Δ nd値Rs=0.81 μ m、液晶素子20のツイスト角Ts=240°、ねじれ位相差板12のツイスト角Tc=180°の場合である。曲線34は液晶素子20の Δ nd値Rs=0.87 μ m、液晶素子20のツイスト角Ts=220°、ねじれ位相差板12のツイスト角Tc=160°の場合である。

【0050】図12の横軸は、液晶素子20のΔnd値 Rsからねじれ位相差板12のΔnd値Rcを減じた値 で、縦軸は液晶表示装置を200分割で駆動した際に、 反射状態で測定したコントラストである。

【0051】曲線33に示すように、 $Ts=240^\circ$ の場合、 $Rs-Rcが0.1\sim0.15\mu$ mの範囲で高いコントラストが得られ、とくに $Rs-Rcが0.13\mu$ m($Rc=0.68\mu$ m)近傍で最も高くなった。

【0052】つぎに図13は、本発明の実施の形態の液晶表示装置において、ねじれ位相差板12の配置角を変化した場合のコントラストの変化を図示したグラフであ

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り、曲線 35 は液晶素子 20 の Δ n d 値 R s =0 . 81 μ m、液晶素子 20 のツイスト角 T s =240°、ねじれ位相差板 12 のツイスト角 T c =180° の場合である。曲線 36 は液晶素子 20 の Δ n d 値 R s =0 . 87 μ m、液晶素子 20 のツイスト角 T s =220°、ねじれ位相差板 12 のツイスト角 T c =160° の場合である。

【0053】図13の横軸は、液晶素子20の上液晶分子配向6bに対し、ねじれ位相差板12の下分子配向方向12aが反時計回り方向になす角度で、図15において配置角αで定義している。縦軸は液晶表示装置を200分割で駆動した際に、反射状態で測定したコントラストである。

【0054】曲線35に示すように、Ts=240°の場合、配置角 α が $80\sim100$ °の範囲で高いコントラストが得られ、とくに配置角 α が85°近傍において最も高くなった。

【0055】つぎに、図14は、本発明の実施の形態の液晶表示装置において、第1の偏光板11の配置角を変化した場合のコントラストの変化を図示したグラフであり、曲線37は液晶素子20の Δ nd値Rs=0.81μm、液晶素子20のツイスト角Ts=240°、ねじれ位相差板12のツイスト角Tc=180°の場合である。曲線38は液晶素子20の Δ nd値Rs=0.87μm、液晶素子20のツイスト角Ts=220°、ねじれ位相差板12のツイスト角Tc=160°の場合である。

【0056】図14の横軸は、ねじれ位相差板12の上分子配向方向1-2.bに対し、第1の偏光板11の透過軸11aが反時計回り方向になす角度で、図1-5において配置角βで定義している。縦軸は液晶表示装置を200分割で駆動した際に、反射状態で測定したコントラストである。

【0057】曲線37は、配置角 β が $60\sim75$ °の範囲で高いコントラストが得られ、とくに β が70°近傍で最も高くなった。

【0058】さらに、液晶素子2000 n d 値R s を変化させて、図11 ~ 図14 と同じように、コントラスト変化を測定した。その結果、R s が750 n m未満になるとコントラストが低下し、900 n mを越えるとコントラストの低下は無いが、白表示が黄色く着色し、良好な白黒表示が得られなかった。

【0059】このように、第1の偏光板11と、ねじれ位相差板12と、反射層7を内在した液晶素子20において、液晶素子20に対するねじれ位相差板12のツイスト角、Δnd、配置角、ねじれ位相差板12に対する偏光板の配置角を最適化し、また液晶素子20のΔnd値の範囲を限定することで、ノーマリー黒モードで、低い反射率の黒を得ることで、高コントラストで、かつ、明るい反射型の液晶表示装置を提供できる。

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【0060】 [第1の実施の形態の変形例] 本発明の実施の形態では、ねじれ位相差板12として、室温ではねじれ状態が固定化している液晶性ポリマーフィルムを用いたが、液晶分子の一部を鎖状のポリマー分子に結合しただけの、温度によりRcが変化する温度補償型ねじれ位相差板を用いると、高温や低温での明るさやコントラストが改善し、より良好な反射型液晶表示装置が得られる。

【0061】本発明の実施の形態では、反射層7を、第1の電極3とは別に形成したが、第1の電極をアルミニウムや銀等の金属薄膜で形なすることで、反射層7と兼用した反射電極とすることで、構造を単純化することも可能である。また、表示に影は発生するが、反射層7を第1の基板1の外側に配置しても、同様な効果は得られる。

【0062】 [第2の実施の形態] つぎに、本発明の第 2の実施の形態の液晶表示装置の構成について説明す る。第2の実施の形態の液晶表示装置は、液晶素子のツ イスト角、Δnd値、およびねじれ位相差板のツイスト 角、Δnd値が第1の実施の形態と異なっている。

【0063】〔液晶表示装置の構成:図1、図2、図4〕本発明の第2の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の構成を、図面を用いて説明する。構成要素の断面図(図1)および画素部の拡大図(図2)は第1の実施の形態と共通であるので、本発明の第2の実施形態における液晶表示装置の構成要素については説明を省略し、配置関係について説明する。

【0064】各構成部材の配置関係を図4を用いて説明

(図示せず)が形成され、図4 (a)に示すように、第 3 1の基板1は、水平軸Hに対して、右上がり20°方向にラビング処理することで、下液晶分子配向方向6aは+20°となり、第2の基板2は右下がり20°方向にラビング処理することで上液晶分子配向方向6bは-20°となる。粘度20cpのネマチック液晶には、カイラル材と呼ぶ旋回性物質を添加し、ねじれピッチPを11μmに調整し、左回りでツイスト角Ts=220°ツイストのSTNモードの液晶素子20を形成する。

【0065】使用するネマチック液晶6の複屈折の差 Δ nは0.15で、第1の基板1と第2の基板2のすきまであるセルギャップ d は5.8 μ m とする。したがって、ネマチック液晶6の複屈折の差 Δ nとセルギャップ d との積で表す液晶素子20の複屈折性を示す Δ n d 値R s = 0.87 μ m となる。

【0066】第1の偏光板の透過軸11aは、水平軸Hを基準にして-70°に配置する。ねじれ位相差板12は、複屈折性を示す Δ nd値Rc= 0.75μ mのものを用いる。ねじれ位相差板12の下分子配向方向12aは、図4(b)に示すように、水平軸Hを基準にして+65°に配置し、上分子配向方向12bは、+45°に

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配置し、右回りでツイスト角 $Tc=160^{\circ}$ となり、ツイスト角の比Tc/Ts=0. 73であり、複屈折の差 $\Delta R=Rs-Rc=0$. 12 μ mとなっている。

【0067】 [第2の実施の形態の効果:図11、図12、図13、図14、図15] つぎに、本発明の実施の形態の液晶表示装置の効果について、第1の実施の形態で用いた図11~図13を用いて説明する

【0068】図11の曲線32に示すように、ツイスト角Tsが220°である本発明の実施の形態の液晶表示装置においても、ねじれ位相差板12のツイスト角Tcは、Tc/Tsが $0.7\sim0.8$ の範囲で高いコントラストが得られ、とくにTc/Ts=0.73(Tc=160°) 近傍で最も高くなった。

【0070】図130曲線36に示すように、ツイスト角Tsが220°である本発明の第20実施の形態の液晶表示装置においても、ねじれ位相差板120配置角 α が80~100°の範囲で高いコントラストが得られ、とくに配置角 α が85°近傍で最も高くなった。

【0071】図140曲線38に示すように、ツイスト角Tsが220°である本発明の第20実施の形態の液晶表示装置においても、第10偏光板110配置角 β が60~75°の範囲で高いコントラストが得られ、とくに配置角 β が6.5°近傍で最も高くなった。

【0072】さらに、液晶素子20のΔnd値Rsを変化させて、コントラスト変化を測定した。その結果、ツイスト角Tsが220°である本発明の第2の実施の形態の液晶表示装置においても、Rsが750nm未満になるとコントラストが低下し、900nmを越えると、コントラストの低下は無いが、白表示が黄色く着色し、良好な白黒表示が得られなかった。

【0073】このように、220°ツイストの液晶表示装置においても、第1の偏光板11と、ねじれ位相差板12と、反射層7を内在した液晶素子20において、液晶素子20に対するねじれ位相差板12のツイスト角、Δnd、配置角、ねじれ位相差板12に対する偏光板11の配置角を最適化し、また液晶素子20のΔnd値の範囲を限定している。このことにより、ノーマリー黒モードで、低い反射率の黒を得ることで、高コントラストで、かつ、明るい反射型の液晶表示装置を提供できる。【0074】[第2の実施の形態の変形例]第1の実施の形態における液晶素子ではツイスト角が240°、第2の実施の形態における液晶素子ではツイスト角が22

0°の液晶素子を用いたが、ツイスト角が180~26

0°の液晶素子でも同様に最適化することにより、同様

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な反射型液晶表示装置が得られ、ねじれ位相差板 120 ツイスト角Tcは、Tc/Tsが $0.7\sim0.8$ の範囲で、ねじれ位相差板 120Δ nd値RcはRs-Rcが $0.1\sim0.15\mu$ mの範囲で、ねじれ位相差板 120配置角 α が $80\sim100$ の範囲で、第1の偏光板 11の配置角 β が $60\sim75$ の範囲で高いコントラストが得られる。

【0075】[第3の実施の形態] つぎに、本発明の第3の実施の形態の液晶表示装置の構成について説明する。第3の実施の形態の液晶表示装置は、第1の実施の10形態の液晶表示装置に、第1の位相差板と第2の偏光板とバックライトを追加して、透過表示も可能な半透過反射型の液晶表示装置としたものである。

【0076】 [液晶表示装置の構成:図5、図6、図7] 本発明の第3の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の構成を、図面を用いて説明する。図5は本発明の第3の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の構成要素を説明するための断面図で、図6は画素部を拡大した平面図で、図7は構成要素の配置関係示す平面図である。以下、図5~図7を用いて、本発明の半透過反射型の液晶表示装置の構成を説明する。

【0077】本発明の液晶表示装置は、図5に示すように、液晶素子21と、液晶素子21の上側に設けたねじれ位相差板12と、第1の偏光板11と、液晶素子21の下側に設けた第1の位相差板17と、第2の偏光板16と、バックライト15により構成する。

【0078】第1の偏光板11とねじれ位相差板12 は、アクリル系粘着剤で一体化してあり、液晶素子21 とも、アクリル系粘着剤で貼り付けてある。また、第2 の偏光板16と第1の位相差板17は、アクリル系粘着剤で一体化してあり、液晶素子21とも、アクリル系粘 着剤で貼り付けてある。

【0079】液晶素子21は、アルミニウムからなる厚さ 0.1μ mの半透過反射層9とアクリル系材料からなる厚さ 2μ mの保護膜8と透明電極材料であるI TOからなる厚さ 0.3μ mの第1の電極3が形成されている厚さ0.5mmのガラス板からなる第1の基板1と、I TOからなる厚さ 0.05μ m第2の電極4が形成されている厚さ0.5mmのガラス板からなる第2の基板2と、第1の基板1と第2の基板2を張り合わせるシール 40 材 5 と、第1の基板1と第2の基板2に狭持されている左回り240° ツイスト配向しているネマチック液晶6 とから形成している。

【0080】図6に示したように、第1の電極3と第2の電極4の交差した部分が画素となり、画素周辺に長方形の半透過反射層9を設ける。半透過反射層9には、画素毎に開口部25がフォトリソ工程で設けてある。開口部の面積で透過率と反射率を調整することが可能である。本発明の第3の実施の形態では、開口部の面積を画素面積の30%に設定したので、30%程度の光を透過

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し、残りの70%の光を反射するようにした。

【0081】ねじれ位相差板12と第1の偏光板11とは、第1の実施の形態で用いたものと同一である。

【0082】第1の位相差板17としては、ポリカーボネートを延伸した厚さ約 70μ mで波長が 0.55μ mの位相差値 $F1=0.14\mu$ mで、1/4波長板となっている。第2の偏光板16は、偏光度が高いことが重要で、透過率44%で、偏光度99.99%の材料を使用した。

【0083】バックライト15は、導光板に蛍光灯やL EDを取り付けたものや、エレクトロルミネッセンス (EL) 板などを用いることが可能であるが、本発明の 第3の実施の形態では厚さが約1mmで、発光色が白色 のEL板を用いた。

【0084】つぎに、各構成部材の配置関係を図7を用いて説明する。図7(b)に示した液晶素子21から上側の配置関係は、第1の実施の形態と同一であるので、省略する。

【0085】液晶素子21の下側に配置した第1の位相 差板の遅相軸17aは、図7(a)に示すように、水平 軸Hに対して+80°に配置し、第2の偏光板の透過軸 16aは水平軸Hに対して+35°に配置し、第1の偏 光板11の透過軸11aと直交する。

【0086】[第3の実施の形態の効果:図5、図6、図7] つぎに、本発明の実施の形態の液晶表示装置の効果について図面を用いて説明する。反射表示については、第1の実施の形態の効果と同一であり、良好なコントラストの表示が可能である。

【0.0.8.7】バックライト1.5を点灯した透過表示について説明する。バックライト1.5から出た光は、第2の偏光板1.6により直線偏光となる。この直線偏光は第1の位相差板1.7の遅相軸1.7aに対して4.5°の角度に入射するので、円偏光となる。半透過反射層9で、約7割は反射されるが、残りの3割の光が透過する。

【0088】液晶素子21に電圧を印加していない状態では、ねじれ位相差板12と液晶素子21により、複屈折性がほぼ全波長にわたり1/4波長相当となっている。そこで、本発明の実施の形態のように配置すると、第1の位相差板17で発生した位相差は、液晶素子21とねじれ位相差板12とで発生する位相差で減算されて0となり、第2の偏光板の透過軸16aと同一方向の直線偏光となって出射する。

【0089】したがって、第1の偏光板の透過軸11a と第2の偏光板の透過軸16aが直交しているので、入 射光は透過せず、黒表示となる。

【0090】つぎに、第1の電極3と第2の電極4の間に、電圧を印加すると、ネマチック液晶6が立ち上がり、液晶素子21の実質的な Δ nd値が減少する。そのため、第2の偏光板16から入射した直線偏光は、第1の位相差板17を通過することで円偏光となるが、ねじ

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れ位相差板12と液晶素子21を透過することで、楕円 偏光や直線偏光になる。

【0091】この電圧印加により液晶素子21で発生する位相差を1/4波長とすると、第2の偏光板16より入射した直線偏光は、ねじれ位相差板12を透過することで90°回転するため、第1の偏光板11を透過し、良好な白表示を得ることができる。

【0092】このように、第1の偏光板11とねじれ位相差板12と半透過反射層9とを内在した液晶素子21によって、外光を用いる反射表示においては良好な黒表 10示と明るい白表示が得られ、液晶素子21の下側に第1の位相差板17と第2の偏光板16とバックライト15を備えることで、外光が少ない環境ではバックライト15を点灯している。このことによって、良好なコントラストの表示が得られる単偏光板方式の半透過反射型の液晶表示装置を提供できる。

【0093】また、画素毎に開口部25を設けた半透過 反射層9を採用している。このことにより、開口部25 を大きくすると透過表示重視の液晶表示装置に、開口部 25を小さくすることで、反射表示重視の液晶表示装置 にと、対応が可能である。

【0094】 [第3の実施の形態の変形例] 本発明の実施の形態では、第1の位相差板17で発生する位相差を、液晶素子21で発生する位相差が減算するように配置したが、第1の位相差板17と液晶素子21で発生する位相差とを加算して1/2波長相当になるように配置し、さらに第2の偏光板の透過軸16aを第1の偏光板の透過軸11aと平行に配置することも可能である。

【00.9.5:】 [第4の実施の形態] つぎに、本発明の第. 4の実施の形態の液晶表示装置の構成について説明す 30 る。第4の実施の形態の液晶表示装置は、液晶素子の下側に2枚の位相差板を備えること、散乱層を備えること、半透過反射板が異なること、カラーフィルタを備えることでカラー表示が可能となっていることが、第3の実施の形態の構成と異なっている。

【0096】〔液晶表示装置の構成:図8、図9、図10〕本発明の第4の実施の形態における半透過反射型の液晶表示装置の構成を、図面を用いて説明する。図8は本発明の第4の実施のの形態における液晶表示装置の構成要素を説明するための断面図で、図9は画素部を拡大した平面図で、図10は構成要素の配置関係示す平面図である。以下、図8~図10を用いて、本発明の液晶表示装置の構成を説明する。

【0097】本発明の液晶表示装置は、図8に示すように、液晶素子22と、液晶素子22の上側に設けた散乱層14と、ねじれ位相差板12と、第1の偏光板11と、液晶素子22の下側に設けた第1の位相差板17と、第2の位相差板18と、第2の偏光板16と、バックライト15により構成する。

【0098】第1の偏光板11とねじれ位相差板12

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は、アクリル系粘着剤で一体化してあり、散乱層14で 液晶素子22と貼り付けてある。また、第1の位相差板 17と第2の位相差板18と第2の偏光板16はアクリ ル系粘着剤で一体化してあり、液晶素子23とも、アク リル系粘着剤で貼り付けてある。

【0099】液晶素子22は、アルミニウムからなる厚さ 0.02μ mの半透過反射層13と、赤フィルタR、緑フィルタG、青フィルタBの3色からなる厚さ 1μ mのカラーフィルタ10とアクリル系材料からなる厚さ 2μ mの保護膜8と透明電極材料であるITOからなる厚さ 0.3μ mの第1の電極3が形成されている厚さ 0.3μ mの第1の電極4が形成されている厚さ 0.05μ mの第2の電極4が形成されている厚さ0.5mmのガラス板からなる第1の基板1と、ITOからなる厚さ0.5mmのガラス板からなる第2の基板2と、第1の基板1と第2の基板2を張り合わせるシール材5と、第1の基板1と第2の基板2に狭持されている左回り240° ツイスト配向しているネマチック液晶6とから形成してある。

【0100】半透過反射層13は、アルミニウムの膜厚を非常に薄くすることで、一部の光は透過し、残りの光は反射する、いわゆるハーフミラーにしてある。本発明の実施の形態では、アルムニウムの膜厚を、0.02 μ mとしたことによって、10~20%程度の光を透過し、残りの80~90%の光を反射するようにし、図9に示したように画素周辺に長方形の形状で形成した。

【0101】散乱層14は、半透過反射層13で反射した光を散乱し、広視野角で明るい表示を得るために設けてある。外部から入射する光はなるべく前方に散乱透過し、後方散乱が少ないものが、高コントラストが得られて好ましい。この実施形態では、粘着剤に微粒子を混合した厚さ30μmの散乱性粘着剤を散乱層14として用い、液晶素子22とねじれ位相差板12の粘着剤としても兼用している。

【0102】また、散乱層14には、位相差値をほとんど持たず、偏光状態を変化させにくい材料を用いたので、第2の基板2から第1の偏光板11の間、あるいは第1の偏光板11の表面の、どこに配置してもよいが、表示ボケを減らすために、なるべく第2の基板2の近くが好ましい。また、第2の基板2の厚さも、なるべく薄い方が、表示ボケが少なくなり好ましく、本発明の実施の形態では厚さ0.5mmとした。さらにまた、第2の基板を0.4mmと薄くし、第1の基板を0.5mmと、第2の基板を第1の基板より薄くすることも可能である。

【0103】バックライト15は、第3の実施の形態と同じ白色ELを用いることも可能ではあるが、本発明の実施の形態では、彩度と明るさを向上するために、導光板に3波長型蛍光管を取り付けたサイドライト方式を用いた。

【0104】カラーフィルタ10は、赤フィルタRと、

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緑フィルタGと、青フィルタBの3色で構成され、図9に示すように、本発明の実施の形態では、第2の電極4と平行になる縦ストライプ形状とする。各カラーフィルタの幅は、第2の電極4の幅より広く形成し、すきまが生じないようにしてある。カラーフィルタ10の間にすきまが生じると、入射光が増加し、明るくはなるが、表示色に白の光が混色し、色純度が低下するので、好ましくない。

【0105】カラーフィルタ10は明るさを改善するために、分光スペクトルにおける最大透過率がなるべく高いことが好ましく、各色の最大透過率は80%以上が良く、90%以上が最も好ましい。また、分光スペクトルにおける最小透過率も20%~50%と高くする必要がある。

【0106】カラーフィルタ10としては、顔料分散型、染色型、印刷型、転写型、電着型などが使えるが、アクリル系やPVA系の感光性樹脂に顔料を分散させた顔料分散型が耐熱温度が高く、色純度も良いので、最も好ましい。

【0107】このような高透過率のカラーフィルタを得るために、第1の基板1にアルミニウム薄膜の半透過反射層13を形成し、半透過反射層13の表面に厚さ0.03 μ mの酸化シリコン(SiO_2)膜をスパッタリング法で形成後、感光性樹脂に顔料を $10\sim15$ %配合したカラーレジストを、スピンナーを用いて第1の基板1に塗布し、露光工程と現像工程を行い、厚さが1 μ m程度でも、透過率が高いカラーフィルタ10を形成した。

【0108】第1の偏光板11と、ねじれ位相差板12 … と、第2の偏光板1:6は、第3の実施の形態で用いたも のと同一である。

【0109】第1の位相差板17は、PCを延伸した厚さ約 70μ mの透明フィルムで、波長 0.55μ mの位相差値 $F1=0.14\mu$ mで、1/4波長相当である。第2の位相差板18もPCを延伸した厚さ約 70μ mの透明フィルムで、波長 0.55μ mの位相差値 $F2=0.28\mu$ mで、1/2波長相当に設定する。

【0110】つぎに、各構成部材の配置関係を図10を用いて説明する。図10(b)に示した液晶素子22から上側の配置関係は、第1の実施の形態と同一であるので、省略する。

【0111】液晶素子22下側に配置した第1の位相差板の遅相軸17aは、図10(a)に示したように、水平軸Hに対して+50°に配置し、第2の位相差板の遅相軸18aは、水平軸Hに対して-70°に配置し、第2の偏光板の透過軸16aは水平軸Hに対して+35°に配置し、第1の偏光板の透過軸11aと直交する。

【0112】 [第4の実施の形態の効果:図8、図9、図10] つぎに本発明の実施の形態の液晶表示装置の効果について、図面を用いて説明する。カラーフィルタ1 0はまったく複屈折性を持たないので、反射表示につい 50

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ては、第3の実施の形態と同じであり、ねじれ位相差板 12を用いることで、良好なコントラストの表示が可能 である。

【0113】そして、表示画素のオンとオフを組み合わせることで、カラー表示が可能となる。たとえば、赤フィルタRをオン(白)とし、緑フィルタGと青フィルタBをオフ(黒)とすることで、赤表示が可能となる。

【0114】本発明の実施の形態の半透過反射型の液晶表示装置は、反射率が高く、かつ、コントラスト比が10以上と高い値が得られたので、バックライト15が非点灯の反射表示でも、彩度が高く、明るいカラー表示が得られた。

【0115】つぎに、バックライト15を点灯した透過表示について説明する。位相差値F1が1/4波長相当の0.14 μ mである第1の位相差板17と、位相差値F2が1/2波長相当の0.28 μ mである第2の位相差板18を、図10(a)に示したように、交差角が60°となるように重ねることにより、波長0.55 μ mでの2枚合計の位相差値は0.14 μ mとなり、波長0.4 μ m付近の短波長では0.14 μ mより小さく、波長0.7 μ m付近の長波長においては0.14 μ mより大きくなる。また2枚合計の実質的な遅相軸は第1の位相差板の遅相軸17aと第2の位相差板18aの中間となり、水平軸Hに対して、+80°方向となる。

【0116】つまり、2枚の位相差板を用いることで、 短波長の位相差値が長波長の位相差値より小さい、いわ ゆる広帯域1/4波長板を形なすることが可能となる。 つまり、位相差値Fを波長えで除したF/R値は、すべ ての可視光領域にわたり、ほぼ1/4にすることが可能 となり、その結果、可視光領域すべての波長で円偏光が 得られる。

【0117】バックライト15から出た光は、第2の偏光板16により直線偏光となる。この直線偏光は第1の位相差板17と第2の位相差板18の2枚合なする実質的な遅相軸に対して45°の角度に入射するので、円偏光となる。半透過反射層13で、約8割は反射されるが、残りの2割の光が透過する。

【0118】液晶素子22に電圧を印加していない状態では、ねじれ位相差板12と液晶素子22により、複屈折性がほぼ全波長にわたり1/4波長となっている。本発明の実施の形態のように配置すると、第1の位相差板17と第2の位相差板18で発生した位相差は、液晶素子22とねじれ位相差板12とで発生する位相差で減算されてゼロとなり、第2の偏光板の透過軸16aと同一方向の直線偏光となって出射する。

【0119】第1の偏光板の透過軸11aと第2の偏光板の透過軸16aが直交しているので、入射光は透過せず、黒表示となる。そして、第1の位相差板17と第2の位相差板18を用いたことで、第3の実施の形態よりも、良好な黒表示が得られた。

【0120】つぎに、第1の電極3と第2の電極4の間に、電圧を印加すると、ネマチック液晶6が立ち上がり、液晶素子22の実質的なΔnd値が減少する。そのため、第2の偏光板16から入射した直線偏光は、第1の位相差板17と第2の位相差板18を通過することで円偏光となるが、ねじれ位相差板12と液晶素子22を透過することで、楕円偏光や直線偏光になる。

【0121】この電圧印加により液晶素子22で発生する位相差を1/4波長とすると、第2の偏光板17より入射した直線偏光は、ねじれ位相差板12を透過することで90°回転するため、第1の偏光板11を透過し、良好な白表示を得ることができる。

【0122】このように、第1の偏光板11と散乱層1 4と、半透過反射層13とカラーフィルタ10を内在した液晶素子22により、外光を用いる反射表示においては良好なコントラストのカラー表示が可能であり、液晶素子22の下側に第1の位相差板17と第2の位相差板18と第2の偏光板16とバックライト15を備えることで、外光が少ない環境ではバックライト15を点灯することで、良好なカラー表示が得られる単偏光板方式の20液晶表示装置を提供できる。

【0123】 [第4の実施の形態の変形例] 本発明の実施の形態では、半透過反射層9を、厚さ 0.02μ mのアルミニウム薄膜で形成したが、厚さ 0.03μ m~ 0.01μ mであれば、一部の光が透過して、ハーフミラーとすることが可能である。

【0124】また、本発明の実施の形態では、半透過反射層9として、アルミニウム薄膜を用いたが、アルミニウム合金や銀の薄膜や、反射率を改善するために、アルミニウムと無機酸化物の多層膜を用いることも可能である。

【0125】また、本発明の実施の形態では、第1の位相差板17、第2の位相差板18ともに、ポリカーボネイト(PC)を用い、遅相軸の交差角を60°として、広帯域1/4波長板を形成したが、第1の位相差板17と、第2の位相差板18とにより、屈折率の波長依存性が異なる材料を用いることによっても、広帯域1/4波長板を形なすることができる。たとえば、第1の位相差板17にPC、第2の位相差板18にポリプロピレン

(PP) を用い、波長0. 55μ mでの、第1の位相差板の位相差値を0. 36μ m、第2の位相差板18の位相差を0. 5μ mとし、遅相軸が直交するように配置すれば、すべての波長にわたって位相差が1/4になる、広帯域1/4波長板を形成することができる。

【0126】また、本発明の実施の形態では、カラーフィルタ10を第1の基板1に設けたが、第2の基板2の内側で、第2の電極4と第2の基板2の間にカラーフィルタ10を形なすることも可能である。しかし、カラーフィルタ10を第1の基板に設ける方が、保護膜8を、カラーフィルタ10の平坦化と、半透過反射膜13と第50

(11)

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1の電極3との絶縁層を兼ねることが可能となり、好ましい。

【0127】また、本発明の実施の形態では、カラーフィルタ10として、赤緑青の3色を用いたが、シアン、イエロー、マゼンタの3色のカラーフィルタを用いても、同ように、明るいカラー表示が可能である。

【0128】また、本発明の実施の形態では、カラーフィルタ製造工程の洗浄ラインに耐えるように、半透過反射層8の上に酸化シリコン(SiO_2)膜を形成したが、アルミニウム薄膜の表面を陽極酸化処理で不活性化させることも可能である。

[0129]

【発明の効果】以上の説明から明らかなように、本発明によれば、第1の偏光板11とねじれ位相差板12と反射層7を内在した液晶素子20において、液晶素子20に対するねじれ位相差板12のツイスト角、Δnd値、配置角を最適化し、ねじれ位相差板12に対する第1の偏光板11の配置角を最適化している。このことにより、本発明では外光を用いて、高コントラストの反射表示が得られる単偏光板方式の液晶表示装置を提供できる。

【0130】またさらに、本発明によれば、第1の偏光板11とねじれ位相差板12と半透過反射層9を内在した液晶素子21と、さらに第1の位相差板17と第2の偏光板16とバックライト15を備え、液晶素子20に対するねじれ位相差板のツイスト角、Δnd値、配置角を最適化し、ねじれ位相差板12に対する第1の偏光板11の配置角を最適化することにより、外光による反射表示と、バックライト照明による透過表示が可能で、かつ、反射表示と透過表示の両方で高コントラストが得られる単偏光板方式の液晶表示装置を提供できる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の第1の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の構成を示す断面図である。

【図2】本発明の第1の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の画素部を拡大した平面図である。

【図3】本発明の第1の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の配置関係を示す平面図である。

【図4】本発明の第2の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の配置関係を示す平面図である。

【図5】本発明の第3の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の構成を示す断面図である。

【図6】本発明の第3の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の画素部を拡大して示す平面図である。

【図7】本発明の第3の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の配置関係を示す平面図である。

【図8】本発明の第4の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の構成を示す断面図である。

【図9】本発明の第4の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の画素部を拡大して示す平面図である。

【図10】本発明の第4の実施の形態における液晶表示 装置の配置関係を示す平面図である。

【図11】本発明の実施の形態における液晶表示装置に おいて、ねじれ位相差板のツイスト角とコントラストの 関係を示すグラフである。

【図12】本発明の実施の形態における液晶表示装置に おいて、ねじれ位相差板のΔnd値とコントラストの関 係を示すグラフである。

【図13】本発明の実施の形態における液晶表示装置に おいて、ねじれ位相差板の配置角αとコントラストの関 係を示すグラフである。

【図14】本発明の実施の形態における液晶表示装置に おいて、第1の偏光板の配置角βとコントラストの関係 を示すグラフである。

【図15】本発明の実施の形態における液晶表示装置の 配置関係を定義するための平面図である。

【符号の説明】

1:第1の基板

2:第2の基板

3:第1の電極

4:第2の電極

5:シール材

6:ネマチック液晶

(12)

6 a:下液晶分子配向方向

6 b:上液晶分

子配向方向

7: 反射層

8:保護膜

9:半透過反射層(開口部付き)

. 10:カ

ラーフィルタ

11:第1の偏光板

11a:第1の偏光板

の透過軸

12:ねじれ位相差板

12a:ねじれ位相

差板の下分子配向方向

12b:ねじれ位相差板の上分子配向方向

13: 半透過反射層 (ハーフミラー)

4: 散乱層

15:バックライト

16:第2の偏光板

16a:第2の偏光板の透過軸

17:第1

の位相差板

17a:第1の位相差板の遅相軸

18:第

2の位相差板

18a:第2の位相差板の遅相軸 20、2

1、22:液晶素子

. 20 R:赤フィルタ ·

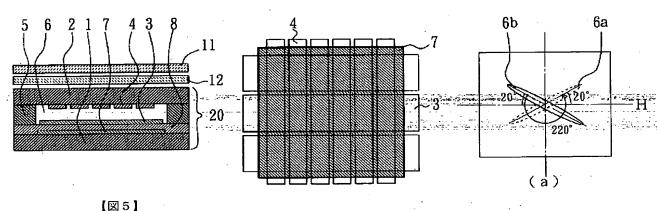
G:緑フィルタ

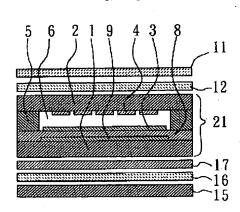
B: 青フィルタ

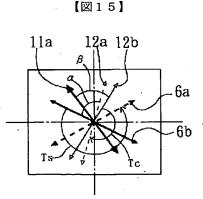
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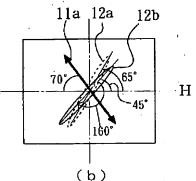
【図2】

【図4】

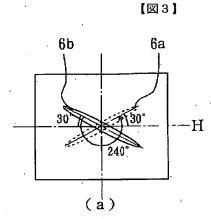


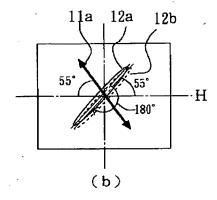






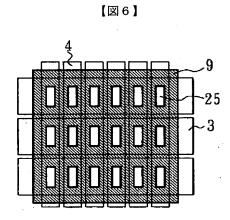
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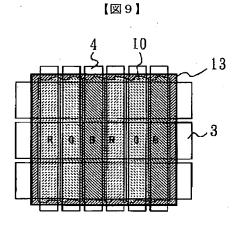


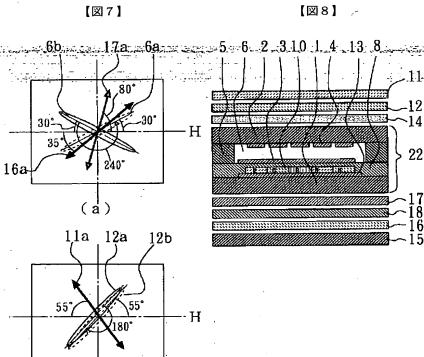


【図7】

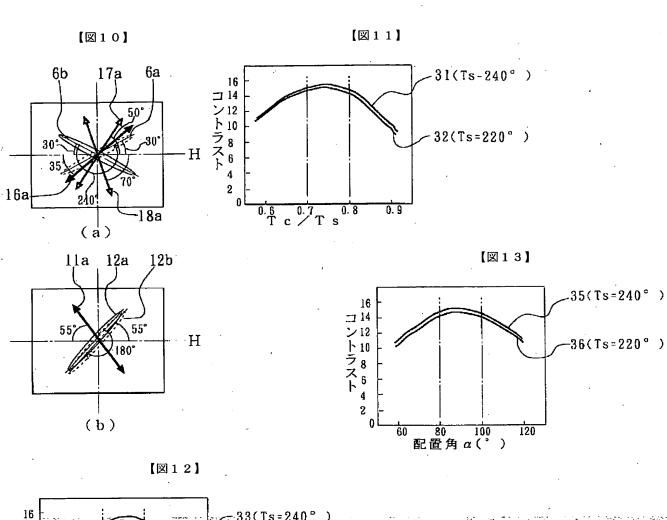
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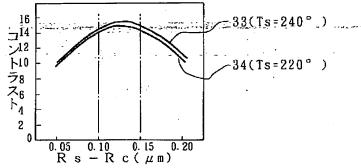


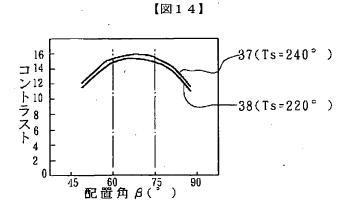




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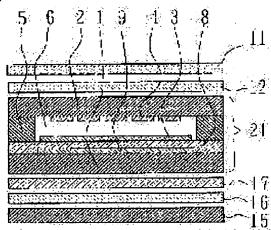
(72)Inventor: YAMAGUCHI TORU

(54) LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a liquid crystal display device wherein reflection display by external light and transmission display by backlight illumination are both made possible and high contrast can be obtained in both the reflection display and the transmission display, in a liquid crystal display device of a single polarizing plate system on which only one polarizing plate is mounted.

SOLUTION: The liquid crystal display device has a first polarizing plate 11, a twisted optical retardation plate 12, a liquid crystal element 21 inhering a semitransmission reflection layer 9, a first optical retardation plate 17, a second polarizing plate 16 and a backlight 15. The ratio Tc/Ts of the twist angle Tc of the twisted optical retardation plate 12 to the twist angle Ts of the liquid crystal element is in the range of 0.7 to 0.8, the difference Rs-Rc between the ∆nd value Rs of the liquid . crystal element and the And value Rc of the twisted optical retardation plate 12 is in the range of 0.1 to 0.15



 μm , a disposition angle α of the twisted optical retardation plate 12 is in the range of 80 to and a disposition angle β of the first polarizing plate 11 is in the range of 60 to 75°.

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The liquid crystal device which comes to **** the nematic liquid crystal in which the twist angle is carrying out twist orientation to 180 degrees · 260 degrees between a reflecting layer, the 1st substrate which has the 1st electrode, the 2nd substrate which has the 2nd electrode, and said one pair of substrates, It has the torsion phase contrast plate formed in the outside of said 2nd substrate, and the 1st polarizing plate prepared in the outside of a torsion phase contrast plate. The twist direction of said torsion phase contrast plate It is said liquid crystal device and reverse torsion structure, and the include angle alpha of the direction of upper liquid crystal molecular orientation of said liquid crystal device and the direction of the Shimowake child orientation of said torsion phase contrast plate to make is 80 degrees · 100 degrees. The include angle beta of the transparency shaft of said 1st polarizing plate and the direction of upper molecular orientation of said torsion phase contrast plate to accomplish is 60 degrees - 75 degrees. The twist angle Tc of said torsion phase contrast plate The deltand value Rc which is 0.8 times [0.7 times to] the twist angle Ts of said liquid crystal device, and shows the amount of birefringences of said torsion phase contrast plate is a liquid crystal display characterized by being smaller than the deltand value Rs of said liquid crystal device 0.1 micrometers · 0.15 micrometers. [Claim 2] The liquid crystal device which comes to **** the nematic liquid crystal in which the twist angle is carrying out twist orientation to 180 degrees 260 degrees between a transflective reflection layer, the 1st substrate which has the 1st electrode, the 2nd substrate which has the 2nd electrode, and said one pair of substrates. The torsion phase contrast plate formed in the outside of said 2nd substrate, and the 1st polarizing plate prepared in the outside of a torsion phase contrast plate. The 1st phase contrast plate prepared in the outside of said 1st substrate, and the 2nd polarizing plate prepared in the outside of the 1st phase contrast plate, It has the back light prepared in the outside of the 2nd polarizing plate, and the twist directions of said torsion phase contrast plate are said liquid crystal device and reverse torsion structure. The include angle alpha of the direction of upper liquid crystal molecular orientation of said liquid crystal device and the direction of the Shimowake child orientation of said torsion phase contrast plate to make is 80 degrees · 100 degrees. The include angle beta of the transparency shaft of said 1st polarizing plate and the direction of upper molecular orientation of said torsion phase contrast plate to make is 60 degrees · 75 degrees. The twist angle Tc of said torsion phase contrast plate The deltand value Rc which is 0.8 times [0.7 times to] the twist angle Ts of a liquid crystal device, and shows the amount of birefringences of said torsion phase contrast plate is a liquid crystal display characterized by being smaller than the deltand value Rs of a liquid crystal device 0.1 micrometers · 0.15 micrometers.

[Claim 3] The liquid crystal device which comes to **** the nematic liquid crystal in which the twist angle is carrying out twist orientation to 180 degrees 260 degrees between a transflective reflection layer, the 1st substrate which has the 1st electrode, the 2nd substrate which has the 2nd electrode, and said one pair of substrates, The torsion phase contrast plate formed in the outside of said 2nd substrate, and the 1st polarizing plate prepared in the outside of a torsion phase contrast plate, The 1st phase contrast plate prepared in the outside of said 1st substrate, and the 2nd phase contrast plate prepared in the outside of the 1st phase contrast plate, It has the 2nd polarizing plate prepared in the outside of the 2nd phase contrast plate, and the back light prepared in the outside of the 2nd polarizing plate. The lagging axis of said-1st phase contrast plate and the lagging axis of said 2nd phase contrast plate intersect 60 degrees in general, and the phase contrast value of the 1st phase contrast plate is quarter-wave length in general. The phase contrast value of the 2nd phase contrast plate is 1/2 wave in general, and the twist directions of said torsion phase contrast plate are said liquid crystal device and reverse torsion structure. The include angle alpha of the direction of upper liquid crystal molecular orientation of said liquid crystal device and the direction of the Shimowake child orientation of said torsion phase contrast plate to make is 80 degrees - 100 degrees. The include angle beta of the transparency shaft of said 1st polarizing plate and the direction of upper molecular orientation of said torsion phase contrast plate to make is 60 degrees - 75 degrees. The twist angle Tc of said torsion phase contrast plate The deltand value Rc which is 0.8 times [0.7] times to] the twist angle Ts of said liquid crystal device, and shows the amount of birefringences of said torsion phase contrast plate is a liquid crystal display characterized by being smaller than the deltand value Rs of said liquid crystal device 0.1 micrometers · 0.15 micrometers.

[Claim 4] Claim 1 whose deltand value Rs of said liquid crystal device is 0.75 micrometers - 0.9 micrometers, claim 2, or a liquid crystal display according to claim 3.

[Claim 5] Claim 1 which prepares the color filter of two or more colors in the substrate of the method of either 1 of said 1st substrate and said 2nd substrate, claim 2, or a liquid crystal display according to claim 3.

[Claim 6] The liquid crystal display characterized by preparing a scattering layer in the outside of said 2nd substrate in claim 1 and a liquid crystal display according to claim 2 or 3.

[Claim 7] Claim 2 using a metal thin film with a thickness of 0.03 micrometers · 0.01 micrometers as said transflective reflection layer, or a liquid crystal display according to claim 3.

[Claim 8] Claim 2 using the metal thin film which prepared opening for every pixel as said transflective reflection layer, or a liquid crystal display according to claim 3.

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] About the configuration of a liquid crystal display, especially this invention is constituted from a reflecting plate inside a liquid crystal display component, and one polarizing plate, and relates to the reflective mold liquid crystal display of the single polarizing plate method which realizes bright monochrome display and color display.

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 $\{0002\}$ [Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, the reflective mold liquid crystal display which prepared TN (Twisted Nematic) liquid crystal device and the STN (super twisted nematic) liquid crystal device between the reflecting layers which have arranged the reflective mold liquid crystal display on the outside of one pair of polarizing plates and one polarizing plate is mainly used. However, by this method, brightness is low, and further, since a reflecting layer is in the outside of a glass substrate, the problem that a shadow arises is shown in a display.

[0003] As the above mentioned cure, the reflective mold liquid crystal display of the single polarizing plate method which can be displayed with one polarizing plate is proposed. Since there is a polarizing plate, brightness is improvable from the reflective mold liquid crystal display which uses two conventional polarizing plates.

[0004] Moreover, it is possible for the problem of the shadow of a display to also solve a reflecting layer in a single polarizing plate method liquid

crystal display according to the thing **** to the interior of a liquid crystal display component to do. [0005] This single polarizing plate method liquid crystal display consists of one polarizing plate, one phase contrast plate, and a liquid crystal device that was inherent in the reflecting layer, for example, is indicated by JP,4-97121,A. [0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in the single polarizing plate method liquid crystal display which used one phase contrast plate mentioned above, a low reflection factor is realized only to specific wavelength, and a low reflection factor can be realized covering no wavelength.

[0007] Then, although the single polarizing plate method liquid crystal display which used two phase contrast plates is also developed in order to obtain a good black display, sufficient contrast is not acquired yet.

[0008] Moreover, the single polarizing plate method liquid crystal display which used the compensation layer which has distorted structure in the direction of torsion and hard flow of a liquid crystal layer instead of the phase contrast plate is also developed, for example, it is indicated by JP.8-76111.A.

[0009] However, in this official report, since the display the time at electrical potential difference non seal of approval is white first and it is the so-called Nor Marie white display to which the display at the time of electrical-potential-difference impression will be black, in order that compensation in the condition of having impressed the electrical potential difference may be difficult, and good black may not be obtained but light may leak from between pixels further, high contrast is not acquired.

[0010] Furthermore, in this official report, since there is no detailed publication about the twist angle of the torsion phase contrast plate to a liquid crystal device, deltand, and an arrangement angle, the configuration as optimal reflective mold liquid crystal display cannot be obtained.

[0011] Moreover, in the single polarizing plate method liquid crystal display of the previous conventional technique, since the reflecting layer did not penetrate light, a back light could not be prepared and outdoor daylight was not able to see a display in a weak location or the weak night.

[0012]Then. the half mirror which thin $_{
m film}$ aluminum vapor-deposited reflecting layer is used, or opening for every pixel is prepared in a reflecting layer, and the liquid crystal display of the transflective reflective mold which displays with the light of a back light is developed in the location and the night when outdoor daylight is weak.

[0013] However, in the case of a single polarizing plate method liquid crystal display, there is only one polarizing plate at the time of the reflective display using outdoor daylight, and in the condition of having gone and come back to the liquid crystal device, incident light needs to design optical elements, such as a liquid crystal device and a phase contrast plate, so that good monochrome display may be possible.

[0014] On the other hand, only difficulty is by carrying out at the time of the transparency display using a back light, and the thing which a liquid crystal device is penetrated only once but is acquired for good monochrome display in this condition and from which it is necessary to design a liquid crystal device and an optical element like, and a reflective display and a transparency display acquire high contrast is **.

[0015] As a liquid crystal display which prepared opening for every pixel in the reflecting layer, although indicated by JP,10-282488,A, for example, it is not indicated by this official report how the description about the conditions of a liquid crystal device or an optical element is absolutely none at the reflective display and transparency display time, and reconciles a good contrast display.

[0016] The [purpose of invention] In a reflective display the 1st purpose of this invention solves the technical problem of said conventional technique, and according to outdoor daylight By optimizing the twist angle of the torsion phase contrast plate to a liquid crystal device, deltand, and an arrangement angle, optimizing the arrangement angle of the polarizing plate to a torsion phase contrast plate further, and limiting the range of deltand value of a liquid crystal device further, in the Nor Marie black mode In obtaining the black of a low reflection factor, it is high contrast, and is offering the liquid crystal display of a bright reflective mold.

[0017] Moreover, the reflective display by outdoor daylight and the transparency display by back light lighting are possible for the 2nd purpose of this invention, and it is offering the liquid crystal display of the transflective reflective mold of the single polarizing plate method with which high contrast's is acquired by both a reflective display and transparency display.

[0018]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above mentioned purpose, the liquid crystal display of this invention The liquid crystal device which comes to **** the nematic liquid crystal in which the twist angle is carrying out twist orientation to 180-260 degrees between a reflecting layer, the 1st substrate which has the 1st electrode, the 2nd substrate which has the 2nd electrode, and said one pair of substrates, It has the torsion phase contrast plate formed in the outside of said 2nd substrate, and the 1st polarizing plate prepared in the outside of a torsion phase contrast plate. The twist directions of said torsion phase contrast plate are said liquid crystal device and reverse torsion structure. The include angle alpha of the direction of upper liquid crystal molecular orientation of said liquid crystal device and the direction of the Shimowake child orientation of said torsion phase contrast plate to make is 80-100 degrees. The include angle beta of the transparency shaft of said 1st polarizing plate and the direction of upper molecular orientation of said torsion phase contrast plate to make is 60-75 degrees. The twist angle Tc of said torsion phase contrast plate is 0.7 to 0.8 times the twist angle Ts of said liquid crystal device, and the deltand value Rc which shows the amount of birefringences of said torsion phase contrast plate is characterized by being smaller than the deltand value Rs of said liquid crystal device 0.1-0.15 micrometers.

[0019] Moreover, the liquid crystal device to which the liquid crystal display of this invention comes to **** the nematic liquid crystal in which the twist angle is carrying out twist orientation to 180-260 degrees between a transflective reflection layer, the 1st substrate which has the 1st electrode, the 2nd substrate which has the 2nd electrode, and said one pair of substrates, The torsion phase contrast plate formed in the outside of said 2nd substrate, and the 1st polarizing plate prepared in the outside of a torsion phase contrast plate, The 1st phase contrast plate prepared in the outside of said 1st substrate, and the 2nd polarizing plate prepared in the outside of the 1st phase contrast plate. It has the back light prepared in the outside of the 2nd polarizing plate, and the twist directions of said torsion phase contrast plate are said liquid crystal device and reverse torsion structure. The include angle alpha of the direction of upper liquid crystal molecular orientation of said liquid crystal device and the direction of the Shimowake child orientation of said torsion phase contrast plate to make is 80-100 degrees. The include angle beta of the transparency shaft of said 1st polarizing plate and the direction of upper molecular orientation of said torsion phase contrast plate to make is 60-75 degrees. The twist angle Tc of said torsion phase contrast plate is 0.7 to 0.8 times the twist angle Ts of a liquid crystal device, and the deltand value Rc which shows the amount of birefringences of said torsion phase contrast plate is characterized by being smaller than the deltand value Rs of a liquid crystal device 0.1-0.15 micrometers.

[0020] Moreover, the liquid crystal device to which the liquid crystal display of this invention comes

to **** the nematic liquid crystal in which the twist angle is carrying out twist orientation to 180-260 degrees between a transflective reflection layer, the 1st substrate which has the 1st electrode, the 2nd substrate which has the 2nd electrode, and said one pair of substrates, The torsion phase contrast plate formed in the outside of said 2nd substrate, and the 1st polarizing plate prepared in the outside of a torsion phase contrast plate, The 1st phase contrast plate prepared in the outside of said 1st substrate, and the 2nd phase contrast plate prepared in the outside of the 1st phase contrast plate, It has the 2nd polarizing plate prepared in the outside of the 2nd phase contrast plate, and the back light prepared in the outside of the 2nd polarizing plate. The lagging axis of said 1st phase contrast plate and the lagging axis of said 2nd phase contrast plate intersect 60 degrees in general, and the phase contrast value of the 1st phase contrast plate is quarter-wave length in general. The phase contrast value of the 2nd phase contrast plate is 1/2 wave in general, and the twist directions of said torsion phase contrast plate are said liquid crystal device and reverse torsion structure. The include angle alpha of the direction of upper liquid crystal molecular orientation of said liquid crystal device and the direction of the Shimowake child orientation of said torsion phase contrast plate to make is 80-100 degrees. The include angle beta of the transparency shaft of said 1st polarizing plate and the direction of upper molecular orientation of said torsion phase contrast plate to make is 60-75 degrees. The twist angle Tc of said torsion phase contrast plate is 0.7 to 0.8 times the twist angle Ts of said liquid crystal device, and the deltand value Rc which shows the amount of birefringences of said torsion phase contrast plate is characterized by being smaller than the deltand value Rs of said liquid crystal device 0.1-0.15 micrometers.

[0021] Moreover, in the liquid crystal display of this invention, it is characterized by the deltand value Rs of said liquid crystal device being 0.75-0.9 micrometers.

[0022] [Operation] One torsion phase contrast plate is used for the liquid crystal display of this invention as an optical element of the liquid crystal display of a single polarizing plate method. The twist direction of a torsion phase contrast plate is subtracting the form birefringence generated in a liquid crystal device with the torsion phase contrast plate by making it the twist direction and reverse of a liquid crystal device. The twist angle of a torsion phase contrast plate is made smaller than the twist angle of a liquid crystal display, and the substantial phase contrast value generated with a liquid crystal device and a torsion phase contrast plate by making smaller

than deltand of a liquid crystal device deltand which shows the amount of birefringences of a torsion phase contrast plate is made into quarter wave length.

[0023] Furthermore, in order to make into quarter-wave length the phase contrast value F generated with a liquid crystal device and a torsion phase contrast plate on all wavelength The twist angle of the torsion phase contrast plate to the twist angle of a liquid crystal device is specified, deltand of a torsion phase contrast plate to deltand of a liquid crystal device is specified, the arrangement angle of the torsion phase contrast plate to a liquid crystal device is specified, the arrangement include angle of the polarizing plate to a torsion phase contrast plate is specified, and the range of deltand value of a liquid crystal device is pinpointed.

[0024] Consequently, it becomes possible to make the F/lambda value which **(ed) the phase contrast value F generated with a liquid crystal device and a torsion phase contrast plate on wavelength lambda regularity of one fourth in almost all wavelength.

[0025] On a reflecting plate, the so-called broadband quarter-wave length plate with a F/lambda value fixed one fourth is arranged on all wavelength in this way, and a polarizing plate is prepared on it. It becomes the polarization of light on all wavelength, and reflects with a reflecting plate, and again, if a quarter-wave length broadband plate penetrated, all wavelength serves as the linearly polarized light which the 90 degrees of the polarization directions rotated, and the linearly polarized light which carried out incidence when it had arranged so that the transparency shaft of a polarizing plate might become 45 degrees to the lagging axis of a broadband quarter-wave length plate is absorbed by the polarizing plate, and can obtain perfect black.

[0026] That is, in a reflective display, by optimizing the twist angle of a torsion phase contrast plate, deltand value, an arrangement angle, and the arrangement angle of a polarizing plate, and pinpointing the range of deltand value of a liquid crystal device, the reflection factor in all the wavelength of a light field can be made low, good black can be obtained, and the display of high contrast is possible.

[0027] On the other hand, in a transparency display, the polarizing plate and phase contrast value which were prepared in the rear face of a liquid crystal device penetrate the phase contrast plate of quarter wave length, penetrate a transflective reflection layer further, and carry out incidence of the light which came out of the back light to a liquid crystal device. If the phase

contrast plate formed in the rear face of a liquid crystal device is arranged so that the form birefringence of a liquid crystal device may be subtracted since the form birefringence of a liquid crystal device and the phase contrast generated with a torsion phase contrast plate are an equivalent for quarter-wave length, the light which came out of the back light will reach the polarizing plate by the side of a check by looking in the condition as it is. Therefore, if the transparency shaft of the polarizing plate by the side of a back light and the transparency shaft of the polarizing plate by the side of a check by looking are arranged to the rectangular cross, a good black display will be obtained.

[0028] And where an electrical potential difference is impressed to a liquid crystal device, the form birefringence of a liquid crystal device will change, a reflective display and a transparency display will be possible [obtaining a good white display], and the liquid crystal display of the single polarizing plate method with which high contrast is acquired by both a reflective display and transparency display can be offered.

[0029]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The configuration of the liquid crystal display in a gestalt best [for carrying out this invention using a drawing below] is explained.

[0030] [-- configuration [of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of the 1st operation]: -- drawing 1 , drawing 2 , and drawing 3] -- the configuration of the liquid crystal display in the 1st operation gestalt of this invention is first explained using a drawing. Drawing 1 is a sectional-view for-explaining the-component of the liquid crystal display in the 1st operation gestalt of this invention, drawing 2 R>-2 is the top view which expanded the pixel section, and drawing 3 is the arrangement relation **** top view of a component. Hereafter, the configuration of the liquid crystal display of this invention is explained using drawing 1 drawing 3.

[0031] As shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, a liquid crystal device 20, the torsion phase contrast plate 12 formed in the liquid crystal device 20 bottom, and the 1st polarizing plate 11 constitute the liquid crystal display of this invention.

[0032] The 1st polarizing plate 11 and torsion phase contrast plate 12 are unified with the acrylic binder, and the liquid crystal device 20 is stuck with the acrylic binder.

[0033] The indium tin oxide which is the protective coat 8 with a thickness of 2 micrometers and transparent electrode ingredient which consist of a reflecting layer 7 with a thickness of 0.1 micrometers which a liquid crystal device 20 becomes from aluminum, and an acrylic

ingredient The 1st substrate 1 which consists of a glass plate with a thickness of 0.5mm with which the 1st electrode 3 which consists of (indicating it as ITO hereafter) is formed, The 2nd substrate 2 which consists of a glass plate with a thickness of 0.5mm with which the 2nd electrode 4 which consists of ITO is formed, It forms from the sealant 5 which makes the 1st substrate 1 and 2nd substrate 2 rival, and the nematic liquid crystal 6 which is carrying out 240 degree twist orientation of left-handed rotation ****(ed) by the 1st substrate 1 and 2nd substrate 2.

[0034] The permeability of the 1st electrode 3 which consists of ITO, and the 2nd electrode 4 is important in respect of brightness. Thickness becomes thick and permeability becomes low, so that the sheet resistance of ITO is low. With the gestalt of operation of this invention, since the data signal was impressed to the 2nd electrode 4, there is little effect of a cross talk, sheet resistance is 100 ohms, and an average transmission coefficient is about 92% using ITO with a thickness of 0.05 micrometers.

[0035] Since the scan signal is impressed to the 1st electrode 3, in order to fall a cross talk, ITO with a thickness of 0.3 micrometers is used with the sheet resistance of 10 ohms, and an average transmission coefficient is that permeability uses 90% or more of transparent electrode for the substrate of the method of one at least like the gestalt of operation of this invention with about 89% although it is low, and can improve brightness. As shown in drawing 2, the crossing part of the 1st electrode 3 and the 2nd electrode 4 serves as a pixel.

[0036] The reflecting layer 7 formed the aluminum thin film by the spatter, in order to protect a front face further, it formed silicon oxide (SiO2) with a thickness of 0.03 micrometers in the front face by the spatter, and as shown in drawing 2, it formed it around the pixel at the rectangular configuration. Furthermore, when irregularity is given to the front face of a reflecting layer 7 and dispersion nature is given, an angle of visibility property improves and it is more desirable.

[0037] The torsion phase contrast plate 12 is the film which applied the liquid crystallinity giant-molecule polymer with torsion structure to the triacetyl cellulose (TAC) film or the polyethylene terephthalate (PET) film after carrying out orientation processing, is 150 degree about C elevated temperature, changed into the liquid crystal condition, quenched to the room temperature after adjusting a twist angle, and fixed the torsion condition.

[0038] Or it is the film which imprinted and formed the liquid crystallinity macromolecule polymer in the TAC film after fixing a torsion

condition, and the torsion phase contrast plate 12 of twist angle Tc=180 degree right-handed rotation is used for the film which performed orientation processing prepared independently.

[0039] It was desirable that the 1st polarizing plate 11 was bright if possible, and degree of polarization was high, and it used the ingredient of 99.9% of degree of polarization with 45% of permeability with the gestalt of operation of this invention. Contrast is also improved because transmission improves because surface reflection of the 1st polarizing plate 11 falls, and become bright and black level falls to the front face of the 1st polarizing plate 11 by preparing the nonreflective layer whose reflection factor which carried out several layer coat of the inorganic thin film with which refractive indexes differ by the vacuum deposition method or the spatter is about 0.5%, and it is still more desirable.

[0040] However, since the inorganic thin film is expensive, although it is somewhat as high as 1% order, a reflection factor is a low price and these nonreflective film is also usable [the nonreflective film of the spreading type which carried out the coat of the one layer - two-layer organic material is developed and / the reflection factor] as a nonreflective layer recently.

[0041] Below, drawing 3 is used and the arrangement relation of each configuration member is explained. As the orientation film (not shown) is formed in the front face of the 1st electrode 3 and the 2nd electrode 4 and it is shown in drawing 3 (a), the 1st substrate 1 To a horizontal axis H, direction of liquid crystal molecular orientation 6a becomes +30 degree the bottom by carrying out rubbing processing in the direction of 30 degrees of upward slants to the right, and direction of liquid crystal molecular orientation 6b becomes -30 degree a top because the lower right carries out rubbing processing of the 2nd substrate 2 in the 30 degree direction of **. The turnability matter called chiral material is added, the torsion pitch P is adjusted to 11 micrometers, and the liquid crystal device 20 in the STN mode the twist angle Ts=240 degree twist is formed in the nematic liquid crystal of viscosity 20cp in the counterclockwise direction.

[0042] Difference deltan of the birefringence of the nematic liquid crystal 6 to be used is 0.15, and the cel gap d which is the clearance between the 1st substrate 1 and the 2nd substrate 2 is set to 5.4 micrometers. Therefore, it is set to deltand value Rs=0.81micrometer which shows \mathbf{the} birefringence of a liquid crystal device difference deltan the with birefringence of a nematic liquid crystal 6, and a product with the cel gap d.

[0043] Transparency shaft 11a of the 1st

polarizing plate is arranged at .55 degrees on the basis of a horizontal axis H. The deltand value Rc=0.68micrometer thing which shows form birefringence is used for the torsion phase contrast plate 12. direction of Shimowake child orientation 12a of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 is shown in drawing 3 (b) ... as ... criteria [horizontal axis / H] ... carrying out ... +55 degrees ... arranging ... direction of upper molecular orientation 12b ... +55 degree ... arranging ... triple thanded rotation ... twist angle Tc=180 degree ... becoming ... the ratio of a twist angle ... Tc/Ts=0.75 ... it is ... difference of a birefringence It is deltaR=Rs-Rc=0.13micrometer.

[0044] [- effectiveness [of the gestalt of the 1st operation]: - drawing 11, drawing 12 R> 2, drawing 13, drawing 14, and drawing 15] --[0045] explained below using a drawing about the effectiveness of the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention Drawing 15 is the arrangement relation **** top view of a component in the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention. The include angle which 6a shows the direction of the bottom liquid crystal molecular orientation of a liquid crystal device 20, and 6b shows the direction of upper liquid crystal molecular orientation of a liquid crystal device 20, and goes to 6a from 6b is the twist angle Ts of a liquid crystal device 20. The include angle which 12a shows the direction of the Shimowake child orientation of the torsion phase contrast plate 12, and 12b shows the direction of upper molecular orientation of the torsion phase contrast plate 12, and goes to 12a from 12b is the twist angle Tc of the torsion phase contrast plate 12. The include angle which direction of Shimowake child orientation 12a of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 makes in the direction of a counterclockwise rotation so much shows the arrangement angle alpha of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 to upper liquid crystal molecular orientation 6b of a liquid crystal device 20, and the include angle which transparency shaft 11a of the 1st polarizing plate 11 makes in the direction of a counterclockwise rotation to direction of upper molecular orientation 12b of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 shows the arrangement angle beta of the 1st polarizing plate 11.

[0046] <u>Drawing 11</u> is the graph which illustrated change of the contrast at the time of changing the twist angle Tc of a torsion phase contrast plate in the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention, and a curve 31 is the case of deltand value Rs=0.81micrometer of a liquid crystal device 20, twist angle Ts=240 degree of a liquid crystal device 20, and deltand value Rc=0.68micrometer of the torsion phase contrast plate 12. A curve 32 is the case of deltand

value Rs=0.87micrometer of a liquid crystal device 20, twist angle Ts=220 degree of a liquid crystal device 20, and deltand value Rc=0.75micrometer of the torsion phase contrast plate 12.

[0047] The axis of abscissa of drawing 11 is the value which **(ed) the twist angle Tc of a torsion phase contrast plate on the twist square Ts of a liquid crystal device, and when an axis of ordinate drives a liquid crystal display by 200 division, it is the contrast measured in the state of reflection.

[0048] As shown in a curve 31, in the case of Ts=240 degree, contrast with Tc/Ts high in 0.7-0.8 was acquired, and it became the highest especially in Tc/Ts=0.75 (Tc=180 degree) near.

[0049] Next drawing 12 is the graph which illustrated change of the contrast at the time of changing the deltand value Rc of a torsion phase contrast plate in the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention, and a curve 33 is the case of deltand value Rs=0.81micrometer of a liquid crystal device 20, twist angle Ts=240 degree of a liquid crystal device 20, and twist angle Tc=180 degree of the torsion phase contrast plate 12. A curve 34 is the case of deltand value Rs=0.87micrometer of a liquid crystal device 20, twist angle Ts=220 degree of a liquid crystal device 20, and twist angle Tc=160 degree of the torsion phase contrast plate 12.

[0050] The axis of abscissa of drawing 12 is the value which subtracted the deltand value Rc of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 from the deltand value Rs of a liquid crystal device 20, and when an axis of ordinate drives a liquid crystal display by 200 division, it is the contrast measured in the state of reflection.

Ts=240 degree, in the range whose Rs-Rc is 0.1-0.15 micrometers, high contrast was acquired and especially Rs-Rc became the highest near the 0.13 micrometer (Rc=0.68micrometer).

[0052] Next drawing 13 is the graph which illustrated change of the contrast at the time of changing the arrangement angle of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 in the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention, and a curve 35 is the case of deltand value Rs=0.81micrometer of a liquid crystal device 20, twist angle Ts=240 degree of a liquid crystal device 20, and twist angle Tc=180 degree of the torsion phase contrast plate 12. A curve 36 is the case of deltand value Rs=0.87micrometer of a liquid crystal device 20, twist angle Ts=220 degree of a liquid crystal device 20, and twist angle Tc=160 degree of the torsion phase contrast plate 12.

[0053] To upper liquid crystal molecular orientation 6b of a liquid crystal device 20, direction of Shimowake child orientation 12a of

the torsion phase contrast plate 12 is the include angle made in the direction of a counterclockwise rotation, and defines the axis of abscissa of drawing 13 by the arrangement angle alpha in drawing 15. When an axis of ordinate drives a liquid crystal display by 200 division, it is the contrast measured in the state of reflection.

[0054] As shown in a curve 35, in the case of Ts=240 degree, in the range whose arrangement angle alpha is 80-100 degrees, high contrast was acquired and the arrangement angle alpha became the highest in about 85 degrees especially. [0055] Next drawing 14 is the graph which illustrated change of the contrast at the time of changing the arrangement angle of the 1st polarizing plate 11 in the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention, and a of deltand curve 37 is \mathbf{the} case Rs=0.81micrometer of a liquid crystal device 20, twist angle Ts=240 degree of a liquid crystal device 20, and twist angle Tc=180 degree of the torsion phase contrast plate 12. A curve 38 is the case of deltand value Rs=0.87micrometer of a liquid crystal device 20, twist angle Ts=220 degree of a liquid crystal device 20, and twist angle Tc=160 degree of the torsion phase contrast plate

[0056] To direction of upper molecular orientation 12b of the torsion phase contrast plate 12, transparency shaft 11a of the 1st polarizing plate 11 is the include angle made in the direction of a counterclockwise rotation, and defines the axis of abscissa of drawing 14 by the arrangement angle beta in drawing 15. When an axis of ordinate drives a liquid crystal display by 200 division, it is the contrast measured in the state of reflection. [0057] Contrast with a curve 37 high in the range whose arrangement angle beta is 60.75 degrees was acquired, and especially beta became the highest at about 70 degrees.

[0058] Furthermore, the deltand value Rs of a liquid crystal device 20 was changed, and contrast change was measured like <u>drawing 11</u> drawing 14. Consequently, although there was no fall of contrast when contrast fell when Rs was set to less than 750nm, and 900nm was exceeded, the white display colored yellow and good monochrome display was not obtained.

[0059] Thus, the 1st polarizing plate 11, the torsion phase contrast plate 12, and a reflecting layer 7 are set to the liquid crystal device 20 inherent. By optimizing the twist angle of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 to a liquid crystal device 20, deltand, an arrangement angle, and the arrangement angle of the polarizing plate to the torsion phase contrast plate 12, and limiting the range of deltand value of a liquid crystal device 20 By obtaining the black of a low reflection factor in

the Nor Marie black mode, it is high contrast and the liquid crystal display of a bright reflective mold can be offered.

[0060] [Modification of the gestalt of the 1st operation] Although the liquid crystallinity polymer film which can be twisted and the condition fixes was used with the room temperature as a torsion phase contrast plate 12 with the gestalt of operation of this invention If the temperature compensation torsion phase contrast plate from which Rc changes only with the temperature which combined some liquid crystal molecules with the chain-like polymer molecule is used, the brightness and contrast in an elevated temperature or low temperature will improve, and a better reflective mold liquid crystal display will be obtained.

[0061] It is using it as the reflector which is the thing **** with metal thin films, such as aluminum and silver, to do, and used the 1st electrode also [reflecting layer / 7] with the gestalt of operation of this invention, although the reflecting layer's 7 was formed independently [the 1st electrode 3], and it is also possible to simplify structure. Moreover, although a shadow is generated in a display, the same effectiveness is acquired even if it arranges a reflecting layer 7 on the outside of the 1st substrate 1.

[0062] [Gestalt of the 2nd operation] Below, the configuration of the 2nd of the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained. The liquid crystal display of the gestalt of the 2nd operation differs from the twist angle of a liquid crystal device, deltand value and the twist angle of a torsion phase contrast plate, and the gestalt of the 1st operation of deltand value.

[0063] [— configuration [of a liquid crystal display]: — drawing 1, drawing 2, and drawing 4 R>4] — the configuration of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention is explained using a drawing. Since the sectional view (drawing 1 R> 1) of a component and the enlarged drawing (drawing 2) of the pixel section are common, they abbreviate explanation to the gestalt of the 1st operation about the component of the liquid crystal display in the 2nd operation gestalt of this invention, and they explain arrangement relation.

[0064] The arrangement relation of each configuration member is explained using drawing 4. As the orientation film (not shown) is formed in the front face of the 1st electrode 3 and the 2nd electrode 4 and it is shown in drawing 4 (a), the 1st substrate 1 To a horizontal axis H, direction of liquid crystal molecular orientation 6a becomes +20 degree the bottom by carrying out rubbing processing in the direction of 20 degrees of upward

slants to the right, and direction of liquid crystal molecular orientation 6b becomes ·20 degree a top because the lower right carries out rubbing processing of the 2nd substrate 2 in the 20 degree direction of **. The turnability matter called chiral material is added, the torsion pitch P is adjusted to 11 micrometers, and the liquid crystal device 20 in the STN mode the twist angle Ts=220-degree twist is formed in the nematic liquid crystal of viscosity 20cp in the counterclockwise direction.

[0065] Difference deltan of the birefringence of the nematic liquid crystal 6 to be used is 0.15, and the cel gap d which is the clearance between the 1st substrate 1 and the 2nd substrate 2 is set to 5.8 micrometers. Therefore, it is set to deltand value Rs=0.87micrometer which shows the form birefringence of a liquid crystal device 20 expressed with difference deltan of the birefringence of a nematic liquid crystal 6, and a product with the cel gap d.

[0066] Transparency shaft 11a of the 1st polarizing plate is arranged at -70 degrees on the basis of a horizontal axis H. The deltand value Rc=0.75micrometer thing which shows form birefringence is used for the torsion phase contrast plate 12. direction of Shimowake child orientation 12a of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 is shown in drawing 4 (b) - as - criteria [horizontal axis / H] -- carrying out -- +65 degrees -- arranging -- direction of upper molecular orientation 12b - +45 degree - arranging right-handed rotation -- twist angle Tc=160 degree becoming -- the ratio of a twist angle --Tc/Ts=0.73 ·· it is ·· difference of a birefringence It is deltaR=Rs:Rc=0:12micrometer [0067] [-- effectiveness [of the gestalt of the 2nd operation]: drawing 11, drawing 12 R> 2, drawing 13 drawing 14 and drawing 15 -[0068] explained below about the effectiveness of the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention using drawing 11 used with the gestalt of the 1st operation · drawing 13 As shown in the curve 32 of drawing 11, also in the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention whose twist angle Ts is 220 degrees, contrast with Tc/Ts high in 0.7.0.8 was acquired, and the twist angle Tc of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 became the highest especially in Tc/Ts=0.73 (Tc=160 degree) near. [0069] As shown in the curve 34 of drawing 12.

[0069] As shown in the curve 34 of drawing 12, also in the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention whose twist angle Ts is 220 degrees, contrast with the deltand value Rc of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 high in the range whose Rs Rc is 0.1-0.15 micrometers was acquired, and especially Rs Rc became the highest near the 0.12 micrometer (Rc=0.75micrometer).

[0070] As shown in the curve 36 of drawing 13, also in the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention whose twist angle Ts is 220 degrees, contrast with the arrangement angle alpha of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 high in the range which is 80-100 degrees was acquired, and especially the arrangement angle alpha became the highest at about 85 degrees.

[0071] As shown in the curve 38 of <u>drawing 14</u>, also in the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention whose twist angle Ts is 220 degrees, contrast with the arrangement angle beta of the 1st polarizing plate 11 high in the range which is 60-75 degrees was acquired, and especially the arrangement angle beta became the highest at about 65 degrees.

[0072] Furthermore, the deltand value Rs of a liquid crystal device 20 was changed, and contrast change was measured. Consequently, in the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention whose twist angle Ts is 220 degrees, although there was no fall of contrast when contrast fell when Rs was set to less than 750nm, and 900nm was exceeded, the white display colored yellow and good monochrome display was not obtained.

[0073] Thus, also in the liquid crystal display of 220-degree twist, the arrangement angle of the polarizing plate 11 to the 1st polarizing plate 11, the torsion phase contrast plate 12, and the twist angle of the torsion phase contrast plate [on the liquid crystal device 20 which was inherent in the reflecting layer 7, and as opposed to a liquid crystal device 20] 12, deltand, an arrangement angle and the torsion phase contrast plate 12-was optimized, and the range of deltand value of a liquid crystal device 20 is limited. By this, by obtaining the black of a low reflection factor in the Nor Marie black mode, it is high contrast and the liquid crystal display of a bright reflective mold can be offered.

[0074] [Modification of the gestalt of the 2nd operation] Although the liquid crystal device whose twist angle is 220 degrees was used at the liquid crystal device in the gestalt of the 1st operation by the liquid crystal device [in / in a twist angle / the gestalt of 240 degrees and the 2nd operation By optimizing similarly the liquid crystal device whose twist angle is 180-260 degrees, the same reflective mold liquid crystal display is obtained. The twist angle Tc of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 In the range of 0.7-0.8, Tc/Ts of the deltand value Rc of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 is [Rs Rc] the range which is 0.1-0.15 micrometers. In the range whose arrangement angle alpha of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 is 80-100 degrees, contrast with the arrangement angle beta of the 1st polarizing plate 11 high in the range which is 60.75 degrees is acquired.

[0075] [Gestalt of the 3rd operation] Below, the configuration of the 3rd of the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained. The liquid crystal display of the gestalt of the 3rd operation adds the 1st phase contrast plate, 2nd polarizing plate, and back light to the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of the 1st operation, and indicates it the liquid crystal display of a possible transflective reflective mold by transparency.

[0076] [-- configuration [of a liquid crystal display]: -- drawing 5, drawing 6, and drawing 7 R>7] -- the configuration of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention is explained using a drawing. Drawing 5 is a sectional view for explaining the component of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention, drawing 6 is the top view which expanded the pixel section, and drawing 7 R> 7 is the arrangement relation **** top view of a component. Hereafter, the configuration of the liquid crystal display of the transflective reflective mold of this invention is explained using drawing 5 drawing 7.

[0077] As shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, a liquid crystal device 21, the torsion phase contrast plate 12 formed in the liquid crystal device 21 bottom, the 1st polarizing plate 11, the 1st phase contrast plate 17 prepared in the liquid crystal device 21 bottom, the 2nd polarizing plate 16, and a back light 15 constitute the liquid crystal display of this invention.

phase contrast plate 12 are unified with the acrylic binder, and the liquid crystal device 21 is stuck with the acrylic binder. Moreover, the 2nd polarizing plate 16 and the 1st phase contrast plate 17 are unified with the acrylic binder, and the liquid crystal device 21 is stuck with the acrylic binder, and the liquid crystal device 21 is stuck with the acrylic binder.

[0079] The 1st substrate 1 which consists of a glass plate with a thickness of 0.5mm with which the 1st electrode 3 with a thickness of 0.3 micrometers it is thin from ITO which is the protective coat 8 with a thickness of 2 micrometers and transparent electrode ingredient which consist of a transflective reflection layer 9 with a thickness of 0.1 micrometers which a liquid crystal device 21 becomes from aluminum, and an acrylic ingredient is formed, The 2nd substrate 2 which consists of a glass plate with a thickness of 0.5mm with which the 0.05-micrometer 2nd electrode 4 in thickness which consists of ITO is formed, It forms from the sealant 5 which makes the 1st substrate 1 and 2nd substrate 2 rival, and

the nematic liquid crystal 6 which is carrying out 240 degree twist orientation of left-handed rotation ****(ed) by the 1st substrate 1 and 2nd substrate 2.

[0080] As shown in drawing 6, the part which the 1st electrode 3 and the 2nd electrode 4 intersected serves as a pixel, and the rectangular transflective reflection layer 9 is formed around a pixel. Opening 25 is formed in the transflective reflection layer 9 at the FOTORISO process for every pixel. It is possible to adjust permeability and a reflection factor in the area of opening. Since the area of opening was set to 30% of pixel area, about 30% of light is penetrated and it was made to reflect 70% of remaining light with the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention.

[0081] The torsion phase contrast plate 12 and the 1st polarizing plate 11 are the same as that of what was used with the gestalt of the 1st operation.

[0082] As 1st phase contrast plate 17, it is phase contrast value F1=0.14micrometer whose wavelength is 0.55 micrometers in about 70 micrometers in thickness which extended the polycarbonate, and has become a quarter wave length plate. It is important that degree of polarization is high, it is 44% of permeability, and the ingredient of 99.99% of degree of polarization was used for the 2nd polarizing plate 16.

[0083] Although a back light 15 can use for a light guide plate what attached a fluorescent lamp and LED, an electroluminescence (EL) plate, etc., with the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention, thickness is about 1mm and the luminescent color used white EL plate.

[0084]—Below, drawing 7 is used and the arrangement relation of each configuration member is explained. From the liquid crystal device 21 shown in drawing 7 (b), since it is the same as that of the gestalt of the 1st operation, upper arrangement relation is omitted.

[0085] As lagging axis 17a of the 1st phase contrast plate arranged to the liquid crystal device 21 down side is shown in <u>drawing 7</u> (a), it arranges at +80 degrees to a horizontal axis H, and transparency shaft 16a of the 2nd polarizing plate is arranged at +35 degrees to a horizontal axis H, and intersects perpendicularly with transparency shaft 11a of the 1st polarizing plate 11.

[0086] [-- effectiveness [of the gestalt of the 3rd operation]: -- drawing 5, drawing 6, and drawing 7] -- the effectiveness of the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained below using a drawing. About a reflective display, it is the same as that of the effectiveness of the gestalt of the 1st operation, and the display of good contrast is possible.

[0087] The transparency display which turned on

the back light 15 is explained. The light which came out of the back light 15 turns into the linearly polarized light with the 2nd polarizing plate 16. Since incidence of this linearly polarized light is carried out to the include angle of 45 degrees to lagging axis 17a of the 1st phase contrast plate 17, it becomes the circular polarization of light. Although reflected about 70 percent by the transflective reflection layer 9, 30 percent of the remaining light penetrates.

[0088] In the condition of not impressing the electrical potential difference to a liquid crystal device 21, form birefringence is an equivalent for quarter wave length over full wave length by the torsion phase contrast plate 12 and the liquid crystal device 21 mostly. Then, if it arranges like the gestalt of operation of this invention, the phase contrast generated with the 1st phase contrast plate 17 will be subtracted by the phase contrast generated with a liquid crystal device 21 and the torsion phase contrast plate 12, will be set to 0, will serve as the linearly polarized light of the same direction as transparency shaft 16a of the 2nd polarizing plate, and will carry out outgoing radiation.

[0089] Therefore, since transparency shaft 11a of the 1st polarizing plate and transparency shaft 16a of the 2nd polarizing plate lie at right angles, incident light does not penetrate but serves as a black display.

[0090] Next, if an electrical potential difference is impressed between the 1st electrode 3 and the 2nd electrode 4, a nematic liquid crystal 6 will start and substantial deltand value of a liquid crystal device 21 will decrease. Therefore, although the linearly—polarized—light—which—carnied—out incidence from the 2nd polarizing plate 16 turns into the circular polarization of light by passing the 1st phase contrast plate 17, it is penetrating the torsion phase contrast plate 12 and a liquid crystal device 21, and turns into elliptically polarized light and the linearly polarized light.

[0091] If phase contrast generated in a liquid crystal device 21 by this electrical-potential-difference impression is made into quarter-wave length, since 90 degrees rotates by penetrating the torsion phase contrast plate 12, the linearly polarized light which carried out incidence from the 2nd polarizing plate 16 can penetrate the 1st polarizing plate 11, and can obtain a good white display.

[0092] Thus, by the liquid crystal device 21 which was inherent in the 1st polarizing plate 11, torsion phase contrast plate 12, and transflective reflection layer 9, in the reflective display using outdoor daylight, the good black display and the bright white display were obtained, it is equipping the liquid crystal device 21 bottom with the 1st

phase contrast plate 17, 2nd polarizing plate 16, and back light 15, and outdoor daylight has turned on the back light 15 in few environments. By this, the liquid crystal display of the transflective reflective mold of the single polarizing plate method with which the display of good contrast is obtained can be offered.

[0093] Moreover, the transflective reflection layer 9 which formed opening 25 for every pixel is adopted. making opening 25 small by this, at the liquid crystal display of transparency display serious consideration, if opening 25 is enlarged—the liquid crystal display of reflective display serious consideration—**—it can respond.

[0094] [Modification of the gestalt of the 3rd operation] Although it has arranged with the gestalt of operation of this invention so that the phase contrast generated in a liquid crystal device 21 may subtract the phase contrast generated with the 1st phase contrast plate 17 It is also possible to arrange so that the 1st phase contrast plate 17 and the phase contrast generated in a liquid crystal device 21 may be added and it may become 1/2 wave, and to arrange transparency shaft 16a of the 2nd polarizing plate in parallel with transparency shaft 11a of the 1st polarizing plate further.

[0095] [Gestalt of the 4th operation] Below, the configuration of the 4th of the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained. That color display is possible differs from the 3rd configuration of the gestalt of operation by that the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of the 4th operation equips the liquid crystal device bottom with two phase contrast plates; having a scattering layer; that transflective reflecting plates differ, and having a color filter.

[0096] [configuration for a liquid crystal display]: — drawing 8, drawing 9, and drawing 10 R>0] — the configuration of the liquid crystal display of the transflective reflective mold in the gestalt of operation of the 4th of this invention is explained using a drawing. Drawing 8 is a sectional view for explaining the component of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of the 4th ****** of this invention, drawing 9 is the top view which expanded the pixel section, and drawing 10 is the arrangement relation **** top view of a component. Hereafter, the configuration of the liquid crystal display of this invention is explained using drawing 8 — drawing 10.

[0097] As shown in <u>drawing 8</u>, a liquid crystal device 22, the scattering layer 14 prepared in the liquid crystal device 22 bottom, the torsion phase contrast plate 12, the 1st polarizing plate 11, the 1st phase contrast plate 17 prepared in the liquid crystal device 22 bottom, the 2nd phase contrast plate 18, the 2nd polarizing plate 16, and a back

light 15 constitute the liquid crystal display of this invention.

[0098] It has unified with the acrylic binder and the 1st polarizing plate 11 and torsion phase contrast plate 12 are stuck with the liquid crystal device 22 by the scattering layer 14. Moreover, the 1st phase contrast plate 17, the 2nd phase contrast plate 18, and the 2nd polarizing plate 16 are unified with the acrylic binder, and the liquid crystal device 23 is stuck with the acrylic binder. [0099] The transflective reflection layer 13 with a thickness of 0.02 micrometers which a liquid crystal device 22 becomes from aluminum, The red filter R, the green filter G The 1st substrate 1 which consists of a glass plate with a thickness of 0.5mm with which the 1st electrode 3 with a thickness of 0.3 micrometers it is thin from ITO which is the protective coat 8 with a thickness of 2 micrometers and transparent electrode ingredient which consist of a color filter 10 with a thickness of 1 micrometer it is thin from three colors of the blue filter B, and an acrylic ingredient is formed. The 2nd substrate 2 which consists of a glass plate with a thickness of 0.5mm with which the 2nd electrode 4 with a thickness of 0.05 micrometers it is thin from ITO is formed, It has formed from the sealant 5 which makes the 1st substrate 1 and 2nd substrate 2 rival, and the nematic liquid crystal 6 which is carrying out 240 degree twist orientation of left handed rotation ****(ed) by the substrate 1 and 2nd substrate 2.

[0100] A transflective reflection layer 13 is making thickness of aluminum very thin, a part of light penetrates it, and the remaining light is used as the so-called half mirror to reflect. In the gestalt of operations of this invention, by having set thickness of alm NIUMU to 0.02 micrometers, penetrated about 10 - 20% of light, and it is made to reflect 80 - 90% of remaining light, and as shown in drawing 9, it formed around the pixel in the rectangular configuration.

[0101] Scattering layers 14 are scattered about in the light reflected by the transflective reflection layer 13, and they are prepared in order to obtain a bright display on a wide-field-of-view square. High contrast is acquired for what has a few backscattering by if possible carrying out dispersion transparency ahead, and the light which carries out incidence from the outside is desirable. With this operation gestalt, it is using also [binder] also as a binder of a liquid crystal device 22 and the torsion phase contrast plate 12, using a dispersion nature binder with a thickness of 30 micrometers which mixed the particle as a scattering layer 14.

[0102] Moreover, since the ingredient from which it has almost no phase contrast value in a scattering layer 14, but is hard to change a polarization condition to it was used, you may arrange from the 2nd substrate 2 anywhere between the 1st polarizing plate 11 or in the front face of the 1st polarizing plate 11, but in order to reduce display dotage, if possible, it is desirable near the 2nd substrate 2. Moreover, display dotage decreased, and as thin the one of the thickness of the 2nd substrate 2 as possible was also desirable. and made it 0.5mm in thickness with the gestalt of operation of this invention. It is also possible to make the 2nd substrate thin with 0.4mm, and to make 0.5mm and the 2nd substrate thinner than the 1st substrate for the 1st substrate further again.

[0103] Although it was also possible to have used the same white EL as the gestalt of the 3rd operation, the back light 15 used for the light guide plate the side light method which attached three-wave mold fluorescence tubing with the gestalt of operation of this invention, in order to improve saturation and brightness.

[0104] A color filter 10 consists of three colors of the red filter R, the green filter G, and the blue filter B, and as shown in drawing 9, it is made into the vertical stripe configuration which becomes parallel to the 2nd electrode 4 with the gestalt of operation of this invention. The width of face of each color filter is formed more widely than the width of face of the 2nd electrode 4, and it is made to have not produced clearance. Since a white light will carry out color mixture to a foreground color and color purity will fall although incident light increases and it becomes bright if clearance is generated between color filters 10, it is not desirable.

brightness - a spectrum - it is desirable that the maximum permeability in a spectrum is high if possible, and 80% or more of the maximum permeability of each color is good, and is the most desirable. [90% or more of] moreover, a spectrum · it is necessary to also make the minimum permeability in a spectrum high with 20% · 50%

[0106] Although a pigment-content powder type, a dyeing mold, a printing mold, an imprint mold, an electrodeposted mold, etc. can be used, since the heat-resistant temperature of the pigment-content powder type which made the photopolymer of acrylic or a PVA system distribute a pigment is high and color purity is also good as a color filter 10, it is the most desirable.

[0107] In order to obtain such a color filter of high permeability, the transflective reflection layer 13 of an aluminum thin film is formed in the 1st substrate 1. The silicon oxide (SiO2) film with a thickness of 0.03 micrometers by the sputtering method on the front face of a transflective reflection layer 13 After formation, The color

resist which blended the pigment with the photopolymer 10 to 15% was applied to the 1st. substrate 1 using the spinner, the exposure process and the development process were performed, and thickness formed at least about 1 micrometer of color filters 10 with permeability.

[0108] The 1st polarizing plate 11, the torsion phase contrast plate 12, and the 2nd polarizing plate 16 are the same as that of what was used with the gestalt of the 3rd operation.

[0109] The 1st phase contrast plate 17 is a bright film with a thickness of about 70 micrometers which extended PC, is phase contrast value F1=0.14micrometer with a wavelength of 0.55 micrometers. and is an equivalent quarter-wave length. By the bright film with a thickness of about 70 micrometers which extended PC. the 2nd phase contrast plate 18 is also set as 1/2 phase contrast wave bv F2=0.28micrometer with a wavelength of 0.55 micrometers.

[0110] Below, drawing 10 is used and the arrangement relation of each configuration member is explained. From the liquid crystal device 22 shown in drawing 10 (b), since it is the same as that of the gestalt of the 1st operation, upper arrangement relation is omitted.

[0111] Lagging axis 17a of the 1st phase contrast plate arranged to the liquid crystal device 22 down side As shown in drawing 10 (a), it arranges at +50 degrees to a horizontal axis H, lagging axis 18a of the 2nd phase contrast plate is arranged at ·70 degrees to a horizontal axis H, and transparency shaft 16a of the 2nd polarizing plate [0105] in order that a color-filter-10 may improve is arranged at +35 degrees to a horizontal axis H; and intersects perpendicularly with transparency shaft 11a of the 1st polarizing plate.

[0112] [- effectiveness [of the gestalt of the 4th operation]: - drawing 8, drawing 9, and drawing 10] -- the effectiveness of the liquid crystal display of the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained below using a drawing. Since a color filter 10 does not have form birefringence at all, about a reflective display, it is the same as the gestalt of the 3rd operation, and it is using the torsion phase contrast plate 12, and the display of good contrast is possible for it.

[0113] And color display becomes possible by combining ON and OFF of a display pixel. For example, a red display is attained by setting the red filter R to ON (white), and setting the green filter G and the blue filter B to OFF (black).

[0114] Since the value with a as high contrast ratio as [or more] ten was acquired highly [a reflection factor | by the liquid crystal display of the transflective reflective mold of the gestalt of operation of this invention, the back light 15 of

saturation was [the reflective display of an astigmatism LGT] expensive, and bright color display was obtained.

[0115] Below, the transparency display which turned on the back light 15 is explained. As shown in drawing 10 (a), the 1st phase contrast plate 17 $\mathbf{F1}$ whose phase contrast value micrometers of quarter-wave length, and the 2nd phase contrast plate 18 whose phase contrast value F2 is 0.28 micrometers of 1/2 wave By piling up so that a crossed axes angle may become 60 degrees, the phase contrast value of the two-sheet sum total with a wavelength of 0.55 micrometers set to 0.14 micrometers, with the short wavelength near the wavelength of micrometers, is smaller than 0.14 micrometers and becomes larger than 0.14 micrometers in the long wavelength near the wavelength of 0.7 micrometers. Moreover, the substantial lagging axis of the two-sheet sum total serves as middle of lagging axis 17a of the 1st phase contrast plate, and 2nd phase contrast plate 18a, and serves as the direction of +80 degree to a horizontal axis H. [0116] that is, the thing for which two phase contrast plates are used - the phase contrast value of short wavelength - a long wave - the **** thing to do becomes possible about the so-called broadband quarter-wave length plate smaller than merit's phase contrast value. That is, F/R value which **(ed) the phase contrast value F on wavelength lambda are crossed to all light fields, and becomes possible [setting about 1/to 4], consequently the circular polarization of light is acquired on the wavelength of all light fields.

[0117] The light which came out of the back light 15 turns into the linearly polarized light with the 2nd polarizing plate 16. Since incidence of this linearly polarized light is carried out to the include angle of 45 degrees to the substantial lagging axis of the 1st phase contrast plate 17 and the 2nd phase contrast plate 18 **** two sheets to carry out, it becomes the circular polarization of light. Although reflected about 80 percent by the transflective reflection layer 13, twenty percent of the remaining light penetrates.

[0118] In the condition of not impressing the electrical potential difference to a liquid crystal device 22, form birefringence serves as quarter wave length over full wave length by the torsion phase contrast plate 12 and the liquid crystal device 22 mostly. If it arranges like the gestalt of operation of this invention, the phase contrast generated with the 1st phase contrast plate 17 and the 2nd phase contrast plate 18 will be subtracted by the phase contrast generated with a liquid crystal device 22 and the torsion phase contrast plate 12, will serve as zero, will serve as the linearly polarized light of the same direction as transparency shaft 16a of the 2nd polarizing plate, and will carry out outgoing radiation.

[0119] Since transparency shaft 11a of the 1st polarizing plate and transparency shaft 16a of the 2nd polarizing plate lie at right angles, incident light does not penetrate but serves as a black display. And the good black display was obtained rather than the gestalt of the 3rd operation by having used the 1st phase contrast plate 17 and the 2nd phase contrast plate 18.

[0120] Next, if an electrical potential difference is impressed between the 1st electrode 3 and the 2nd electrode 4, a nematic liquid crystal 6 will start and substantial deltand value of a liquid crystal device 22 will decrease. Therefore, although the linearly polarized light which carried out incidence from the 2nd polarizing plate 16 turns into the circular polarization of light by passing the 1st phase contrast plate 17 and the 2nd phase contrast plate 18, it is penetrating the torsion phase contrast plate 12 and a liquid crystal device 22, and turns into elliptically polarized light and the linearly polarized light.

[0121] If phase contrast generated in a liquid crystal device 22 by this electrical-potential-difference impression is made into quarter-wave length, since 90 degrees rotates by penetrating the torsion phase contrast plate 12, the linearly polarized light which carried out incidence from the 2nd polarizing plate 17 can penetrate the 1st polarizing plate 11, and can obtain a good white display.

[0122] The 1st polarizing plate 11, scattering layer 14, transflective reflection layer 13, and color filter 10 by thus, the liquid crystal device 22 inherent. In the reflective display using outdoor daylight, the color display of good contrast is possible, and it is equipping the liquid crystal device 22 bottom with the 1st phase contrast plate 17, the 2nd phase contrast plate 18, the 2nd polarizing plate 16, and a back light 15. In an environment with little outdoor daylight, the liquid crystal display of the single polarizing plate method with which good color display is obtained can be offered by turning on a back light 15.

[0123] [Modification of the gestalt of the 4th operation] Although the transflective reflection layer 9 was formed with the aluminum thin film with a thickness of 0.02 micrometers with the gestalt of operation of this invention, if it is 0.03 micrometers · 0.01 micrometers in thickness, it is possible for a part of light to penetrate and to consider as a half mirror.

[0124] Moreover, although the aluminum thin film was used as a transflective reflection layer 9 with the gestalt of operation of this invention, in order to improve an aluminium alloy, a silver thin film,

and a reflection factor, it is also possible to use the multilayers of aluminum and an inorganic oxide. [0125] Moreover, although the 1st phase contrast plate 17 and the 2nd phase contrast plate 18 made the crossed axes angle of a lagging axis 60 degrees and formed the broadband quarter wave length plate with the gestalt of operation of this invention using the polycarbonate (PC) **** [in a broadband quarter wave length plate I also by using the ingredient with which the wavelength dependencies of a refractive index differ with the 1st phase contrast plate 17 and the 2nd phase contrast plate 18 -- it can carry out. For example, polypropylene (PP) is used for the 1st phase contrast plate 17 at PC and the 2nd phase contrast plate 18. The broadband quarter-wave length plate with which it is referred to as 0.5 micrometers, and phase contrast will be set [value] to one fourth covering all wavelength in the phase contrast of 0.36 micrometers and the 2nd phase contrast plate 18 if the phase contrast value of the 1st phase contrast plate with a wavelength of 0.55 micrometers is arranged so that a lagging axis may intersect perpendicularly can be formed.

[0126] Moreover, although the color filter 10 was formed in the 1st substrate 1 with the gestalt of operation of this invention, it is the inside of the 2nd substrate 2 and the **** thing to do is also possible in a color filter 10 between the 2nd electrode 4 and the 2nd substrate 2. However, the direction which forms a color filter 10 in the 1st substrate becomes possible [serving as the insulating layer of flattening of a color filter 10, and the transflective reflective film 13 and the 1st electrode 3-] about a protective coat 8, and is desirable.

[0127] moreover — although three colors of red green blue were used as a color filter 10 with the gestalt of operation of this invention, even if it uses the color filter of three colors of cyanogen, yellow, and a Magenta — ** — bright color display is [like] possible.

[0128] Moreover, although the silicon oxide (SiO2) film was formed on the transflective reflection layer 8 with the gestalt of operation of this invention so that washing Rhine of a color filter production process might be borne, it is possible to also make the front face of an aluminum thin film inactivate by anodizing.

[0129]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, in the liquid crystal device 20 which was inherent in the 1st polarizing plate 11, torsion phase contrast plate 12, and reflecting layer 7, the twist angle of the torsion phase contrast plate 12 to a liquid crystal device 20, deltand value, and an arrangement angle are optimized, and the

arrangement angle of the 1st polarizing plate 11 to the torsion phase contrast plate 12 is optimized so that clearly from the above explanation. By this, the liquid crystal display of the single polarizing plate method with which the reflective display of high contrast is obtained can be offered using outdoor daylight by this invention.

[0130] Furthermore, the liquid crystal device 21 which was inherent in the 1st polarizing plate 11, torsion phase contrast plate 12, and transflective reflection layer 9 according to this invention, Furthermore, it has the 1st phase contrast plate 17, 2nd polarizing plate 16, and back light 15. By optimizing the twist angle of the torsion phase contrast plate to a liquid crystal device 20, deltand value, and an arrangement angle, and optimizing the arrangement angle of the 1st polarizing plate 11 to the torsion phase contrast plate 12 The reflective display by outdoor daylight and the transparency display by back light lighting are possible, and the liquid crystal display of the single polarizing plate method with which high contrast is acquired by both a reflective display and transparency display can be offered.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the sectional view showing the configuration of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the top view which expanded the pixel section of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention.

Drawing 3 It is the top view showing the arrangement relation of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 1st of this invention.

Drawing 4 It is the top view showing the arrangement relation of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 2nd of this invention.

[Drawing 5] It is the sectional view showing the configuration of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention.

Drawing 6 It is the top view expanding and showing the pixel section of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention.

[Drawing 7] It is the top view showing the arrangement relation of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 3rd of this invention.

[Drawing 8] It is the sectional view showing the configuration of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 4th of this invention.

Drawing 9 It is the top view expanding and showing the pixel section of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 4th of this invention.

Drawing 10 It is the top view showing the arrangement relation of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of the 4th of this invention.

[Drawing 11] In the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of this invention, it is the graph which shows the twist angle of a torsion phase contrast plate, and the relation of contrast. [Drawing 12] In the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of this invention, it is the graph which shows deltand value of a torsion phase contrast plate, and the relation of contrast. [Drawing 13] In the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of this invention, it is the graph which shows the arrangement angle alpha of a torsion phase contrast plate, and the relation of contrast.

[Drawing 14] In the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of this invention, it is the graph which shows the arrangement angle beta of the 1st polarizing plate, and the relation of contrast.

[Drawing 15] It is a top view for defining the arrangement relation of the liquid crystal display in the gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

- 1: The 1st substrate 2: The 2nd substrate 3: The 1st electrode
- 4: The 2nd electrode 5: Sealant 6: Nematic liquid crystal
- 6a: The direction of bottom liquid crystal molecular orientation 6b: The direction of top liquid crystal molecular orientation
- 7: Reflecting layer 8: Protective coat
- 9: Transflective reflection layer (with opening) 10: Color-filter
- 11: The 1st polarizing plate 11a Transparency shaft of the 1st polarizing plate
- 12: Torsion phase contrast plate 12a: The direction of the Shimowake child orientation of a torsion phase contrast plate
- 12b: The direction of upper molecular orientation of a torsion phase contrast plate
- 13: Transflective reflection layer (half mirror) 14: Scattering layer
- 15: Back light 16: The 2nd polarizing plate
- 16a: Transparency shaft of the 2nd polarizing plate 17: 1st phase contrast plate
- 17a: Lagging axis of the 1st phase contrast plate 18: 2nd phase contrast plate
- 18a: Lagging axis of the 2nd phase contrast plate 20, 21, 22: Liquid crystal device
- R: Red filter G: Green filter B: Blue filter